THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Market street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ All communications ordered for publishing should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFFICES.

List of Offices with Increased Salaries.

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE.

Orders for Stamps under the New Regulations.

APPOINTMENT OF MULLETT'S SUCCESSOR.

Louisiana and Arkansas Lobby Arriving.

Meeting of the Commission to Frame a Government for the District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1874.

Postal Changes in Pennsylvania.

The following postoffices in Pennsylvania, under the readjustment of salaries, have been raised to the grade of Presidential appointment requiring the confirmation of the Senate and with compensation respectively of one thousand dollars and upward: Athens, Bradford county; Barnhart's Mills, Butler county; Blairsville, Indiana county; Conshohocken, Montgomery county; Cunningham, Clarion county; Emporium, Cameron county; Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county; Jersey Shore, Lycoming county; Kingston, Luzerne county; Latrobe, Westmoreland county; Marietta, Lancaster county; Osceola Mills, Clearfield county; Selins Grove, Snyder county; Slatington, Lehigh county; Somerset, Somerset county; South Bethlehem, Northampton county; Tunckhannock, Wyoming county; Watsontown, Northumberland county; White Haven, Luzerne county. In each case a reappointment of the present incumbent or the nomination of a new person is required. Now that these offices have become of some pecuniary consequence, there is quite a scuffle among the aspirants. The amount of applications and papers already received is prodigious. The commissions of the postmasters at McKeesport, Manch Chunk, Pottsville, Washington, Wellsboro, West Chester and York have expired. The postmasters at Phillipsburg and Plymouth have been removed, and the appointee at Harrisburg is deceased. All of these necessitate appointments.

Louisiana and Arkansas Affairs.

In anticipation of Congressional action upon affairs in Louisiana, Collector Casey and Governor Kellogg have arrived at the Capital in order to present their views. Governor Brooks and Chief Justice McClure will be here in a few days on the same errand connected with affairs in Arkansas.

The District Government.

The Select Committee to frame a new government for the District of Columbia met to-day. They are in somewhat of a quandary on the question of suffrage. The experience of the past few years is emphatically adverse to its revival, and the sentiment of members of Congress now here favors at least a limited representative reform.

The New Postal Regulations.

Orders were sent by the Postoffice Department, to-day, to the Continental Bank Note Company to commence printing the newspaper stamps, which will come into use on January 1. A short time ago circulars were sent to all postmasters likely to require this class of stamps, to make out their requisitions, limiting their estimates to one month's supply. The orders are now beginning to come in. Third Assistant Postmaster General Barbour is of the opinion, judging from the amount of the orders so far received, that the value of the stamps required for the month of January will not fall far short of half a million dollars. This, he thinks, will exceed the average monthly demand. He estimates that the aggregate value of stamps required for this year will not exceed two million dollars. The weight of the daily newspapers and periodical mail at the New York postoffice alone is nearly sixty tons. The reduction by the new law is equal to forty per cent., but the increased business will yield to the department a revenue of about half a million annually. The statement that the mails will be used for great distances and the express to points near by, to the loss of the Government, is not considered as well grounded. No loss of revenue is anticipated from this source.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1874.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAVAJOE INDIANS.

A delegation of fifteen Navajoe Indians arrived here to-day from New Mexico, accompanied by their agent, ex-Governor Arney. They want to exchange the northern part of their reservation for a strip of pasturage territory south, and also desire to present sundry grievances, including the alleged killing of some of their tribe by miners.

MR. MULLETT'S SUCCESSOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon tendered the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury to John McArthur, Jr., of Philadelphia. No response has yet been received.

CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

Movements are on foot for a convention of colored men in this city on the 8th inst., to advocate the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Reported Shooting of a Defeated Congressman by His Successful Competitor.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—A special to the *Courier-Journal*, from Mt. Sterling, Ky., says it is reported there today that John D. White, Republican Congressman-elect from the Ninth Kentucky district, shot and killed Harrison Cockerell, his Democratic competitor in the late election in Estelle county, yesterday. The canvass between the two men was very bitter and p ersonal, and a few days since Cockerell published a card making very severe strictures upon White. It is probable that this card precipitated the difficulty. Estelle county is remote from the telegraph, and the mails are very irregular, so that it is impossible to get further particulars.

Suicide of a New York Merchant in Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 2.—S. C. Robinson, a member of the firm of C. H. Benedict & Co., dealers in flour and provisions, No. 80 Broad street, New York, committed suicide at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, yesterday afternoon, by taking strychnine. No cause is known for the act.

Highway Robbery Near Karns City.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 2.—Mr. Hyland, agent of the Union Pipe Line Company, was stopped near Karns City to-day by two men firing two shots from their revolvers, and was robbed of five hundred and fifty dollars. One shot took effect in Hyland's leg and the other passed through his hat.

The Wellsboro Bank Robbery.

WELLSBORO, PA., December 2.—Cosgrove, *alias* Marsh, *alias* McMaster, and Brown Cooke were arraigned yesterday for the robbery of the Wellsboro' bank. Brown Cooke pleaded guilty, and a jury in Cosgrove's case were obtained this morning. George Fralick, who was charged with complicity in the affair, was released to-day.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad—One Killed and Several Seriously Injured.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., December 2.—Conductor Eastman's train, leaving Plymouth at 7:35 A. M., ran off the track near Woodville this morning. The engine and tender were thrown clear from the track. One passenger car went over an embankment. Fred Brown, a brakeman, was instantly killed and several other persons were seriously injured. The names of the wounded, as far as can be ascertained, are: Mr. Kimball, injured in head slightly; S. K. Lee, internally, cannot live; C. P. Foster, of Portland, Me., slightly; Martin L. Hall, slightly; R. M. Bowen, bad scalp wound and several severe bruises on the body. One lady, name unknown, is injured internally, but it is not known how badly.

Erie County Farmer Killed by the Cars.

ERIE, PA., December 2.—Louis Reed, a farmer of Harbour creek, near this city, was run over and frightfully mangled by two freight trains at 6 A. M. to-day. His head was taken off and his legs and arms broken. It is supposed that he attempted to jump upon the first train and fell.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drevgage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of Oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

KARNS CITY BURNED.

ONE HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Greater Portion of the Town Destroyed.

List of Sufferers—Opinion as to the Origin of the Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KARNS CITY, PA., December 2, 1874.

About 12:30 P. M. to-day an alarm of fire was sounded and flames were seen issuing from the clothing store of a Jew, named Graffourtch. The fire department was soon on the ground, but owing to the scarcity of water the flames soon gained headway and, before assistance could be obtained from other places, the greater part of the town was in ruins.

Some of the principal buildings burned are Adrian's billiard room, loss $1,500; Central Hotel, $2,500; Karns City drug store, $5,000; Postoffice and boot and shoe store, $2,500; Exchange Hotel, $2,500; Star iron works, $1,800; Todd's restaurant, $2,000; Scott & Clyner, clothing, $2,000; Meat Market, $500; Karns City Bank, $2,000; Brown's hardware store, $5,000; J. E. Criswell, clothing, $3,000; Vantoo's saloon, $500; A. N. Hanner, groceries, $1,800, A. A. West, drugs, $3,000; jewelry store, $1,800; Empire Hotel, $5,000; Salsbury, groceries, $1,200; Shay's machine shop, $800; together with a great many smaller establishments. Of the amount insured on the burnt district we have been unable to learn.

It is the smaller merchants, those who lived in the same buildings which contained their goods, that are the greatest sufferers, for they are homeless—many of them penniless. A hundred families are now in the open air, keeping watch over the few household goods which they have been able to save from the devouring element. What will become of them during the coming winter, God only knows.

The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary, and many circumstances point toward a certain merchant as the person who perpetrated the diabolical deed, by which so many of the poor people of this town are homeless to-night.

There was much suffering anticipated the coming winter in the oil regions, and this disastrous fire will make it much more intense in this section.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

PROHIBITION STATE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., December 2.—The Prohibition State Convention met to-day and nominated Nathaniel White, of Concord, for Governor; David Heald, of Milford, for Railroad Commissioner, and the following for Congress: First district, Rev. A. C. Hardy, of Portsmouth; Second, J. M. Fletcher, of Nashua; Third, Edward H. Wiston, of Whitefield. The resolutions adopted affirmed that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a wrong of such magnitude that its suppression is imperatively demanded by both national and State legislation, enforced by a vigilant executive; favored a speedy return to specie payment, and insisted on an honest and economical administration of the government, a just and equal system of taxation, the most liberal educational system for the masses and every possible encouragement to labor; urged upon the friends of prohibition to avoid alliance or coalition with either of the old political parties, and heartily honored the noble Christian women who have made a crusade against the terrible trade which is carrying constant grief and shame to their households.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and southwest or northwest winds, slowly falling temperature and rising barometer. For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, with brisk south or west winds, falling barometer during the day and rising temperature. For the Lower Lake region, areas of light rains, followed by clearing weather, southwest to northwest winds, rising barometer and lower temperature during Thursday night.

The Alabama State Grange is in session at Montgomery.

Field Marshal Von Roon, the German Minister of War, is seriously ill.

The Virginia General Assembly met yesterday and heard Governor Kemper's message.

Judge Edward P. Cowles, formerly of the New York Supreme Court, died yesterday at Chicago.

The town of Wendell, Franklin county, Massachusetts, celebrated its centennial yesterday.

The Benchers, of Gray's, Inn, London, yesterday, after a short deliberation disbarred Dr. Kenealy.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, has written a letter strongly urging the re-election of Senator Carpenter.

The steamers City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, and Ville de Paris, from Havre, have arrived at New York.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is said to have lost $2,425,210 85 in operating its line during the last eighteen months.

The indications are that the California Constitutional Convention, voted on at the recent election, is defeated by eight votes.

William Walter Phelps is defeated by four votes in the Fifth New Jersey Congressional district and will not contest the seat.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a unanimous vote, has adopted the motion for an immediate consideration of the subject of Garibaldi's pension.

Colonel Charles N. Turnbull, a graduate of West Point in 1834, and an important officer on General Sheridan's staff during the war, died at Boston yesterday.

The taxpayers of New Orleans and Orleans parish have demanded the resignations of dishonest officials. The Sheriff and one magistrate have handed in theirs.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, on trial before the Jersey City Presbytery, has been acquitted on all the charges made against him in connection with the Mary Pomeroy tragedy.

The New England Nail Manufacturers' Association has reduced the price of tenpenny nails from four dollars to three dollars and seventy-five cents, with "fifteen discount" to the trade

United States Commissioner Whitehead, of Newark, N. J., was arrested yesterday, charged by Mrs. Margaret Connelly, of Brooklyn, with the embezzlement of five hundred dollars given to him in trust for her two children.

London advices from Cape Coast Castle to the 7th of November, state that Governor Strahan had delivered the Queen's message to the King and native chiefs, saying that England had saved them from ruin, and henceforth slavery was abolished.

A dispatch reports a meeting of colored men, representing twenty cotton counties of Alabama, to concert measures for the wholesale emigration to States where the colored people are in the majority. The emigration feeling is represented as being very strong.

A committee of citizens of Philadelphia have resolved to test legally the right of the Pennsylvania Railroad to construct cattle yards and slaughter houses on the west bank of the Schuylkill, above Market street, which they consider at variance with the public health.

Mr. McKenna, an Erie Railway shareholder, obtained an injunction in the Chancery Court of London, yesterday, restraining the Erie company from applying the money raised by hypothecating the bonds of their second consolidated mortgage loan towards paying the December coupons. The case will come up again on the 11th inst.

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce Company yesterday negotiated a loan of $480,000 with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the latter receiving twenty-year bonds bearing eight per cent. interest. This insures a speedy completion of the new Chamber of Commerce, now in process of erection on Third street, between Pine and Chestnut, than which there is no finer building in the country.

There is considerable alarm in London in consequence of the discovery of eight cases of small-pox on board the steamship Abbotsford, at the Victoria docks, undergoing repairs of damage sustained by colliding with the steamship Indus while on the passage from Antwerp for New York. The cases were removed to a hospital and the Abbotsford is being disinfected. The remainder of the passengers had left the vessel and gone to Liverpool before it was known that there was small-pox on board.

A PUBLIC school teacher, the other day, inquired of the members of a class of juveniles if any of them could name the four seasons. Instantly the chubby hand of a five-year old was raised, and promptly came the answer. "Pepper, salt, vinegar, and mustard."

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

STEAMER FOUNDERED OFF THE COAST OF FRANCE—SIXTY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, December 3—6:30 A. M.—The steamer La Plata, from Gravesend for Rio Grande do Sul, chartered by Siemens Brothers to repair the telegraph cable, foundered off Ushant on the 29th of November. Sixty persons were drowned. Fourteen survivors were rescued by the Garelock, of Glasgow, from a boat in which they had been floating twenty-three hours and were transferred to the steamer Antenor, which arrived in the Thames last night. The loss of the steamer is attributed to the shifting of the heavy grappling apparatus. Of the two hundred and fifty miles of telegraph cable on board, one hundred and fifty had been paid out, which had to be abandoned. Unavailing attempts were made to save the vessel by lightening. The captain, surgeon, three other officers, the engineer, seven stewards and cooks, eleven stokers, fourteen seamen and the whole of the cable staff, numbering sixteen and including Mr. Ricketts, chief electrician, were drowned. The chief steward, who was saved, reports that the fires were all out by ten o'clock on the morning of the 29th. A heavy sea carried away two of the boats. The ship gradually settled by the storm, and at 12:30 foundered, stern first. The captain and doctor were on the bridge, having failed to clear the patent life rafts, and went down with the crew. The decks burst as the steamer sank.

France.

THE MINISTRY TRANQUIL—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, December 2.—The reports of dissensions among the Ministers are contradicted. The Cabinet this morning settled the terms of the President's message. Semi-official journals say the message is very energetic and conservative in tone and is calculated to reassure the country against partizan agitation. The Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier, of the Right, was to-day elected one of the vice presidents of the Assembly.

Turkey.

OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN MISSIONARIES—INDIGNATION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—PROTEST OF MINISTER BOKER.

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NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 2, 1874.

'LONGSHOREMEN GETTING THE WORST OF IT.

Nearly all the ship owners who have been waiting for a settlement of the 'longshoremen's difficulties have begun work, loading and unloading in Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City and New York, employing no society men in every instance. Some of the heaviest firms announce their intention of never again employing union men. All speak well of the class of labor offering, skilled 'longshoremen being attracted from abroad, and large numbers of men from the coal mining regions are also applying for work, which is readily furnished them. Occasional slight skirmishes occur between the strikers and the new laborers, but no serious disturbances. Steamship and sailing vessel owners are both confident their troubles are over. The longshoremen last night formally rescinded the order for a general strike, and union men were authorized to work for anybody who would pay them the old rates, except the stevedore firm of Walsh Bros., with whom the difficulty leading to the strike originated.

The strike of the longshoremen has terminated in Jersey City. The strikers have accepted the offer of the Cunard line to pay three dollars per day and forty-five cents per hour for overwork, but the men must enroll themselves as non-society men. Nearly all the strikers from this dock have accepted the offer.

FATE OF TWEED'S HABEAS CORPUS—REPORTED ESCAPE OF THE BOSS.

The Tweed *habeas corpus* case was up before Judge Barrett to-day. The prisoner was not in Court because of illness, though it is stated he was brought over from the penitentiary last night. After argument the writ was dismissed and the prisoner remanded and left to his remedy on writ of *error*.

Later.—William M. Tweed escaped from custody to-day, when returning to Blackwell's Island.

Latest—Tweed was brought to town to-day, to appear in Court this morning, as required. By arrangement with District Attorney Phelps, he was permitted to remain in his private office in Duane street, near Broadway, under charge of Warden Lincoln and a keeper, while the *habeas corpus* case was being argued. When the adverse decision was rendered, the prisoner was taken back to Blackwell's Island. His non-appearance in the court room probably gave rise to the faint rumor of his escape, which appeared in the late editions of the evening papers and created much excitement.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Abolition of Free Pass System.

CHICAGO, December 2.—At a meeting of railroad men here to-day, the following companies signed an agreement to abolish the free pass system on and after January 1: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Illinois Central, Chicago and Northwestern, Winona and St. Peter, Milwaukee and St. Chicago Paul, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago and Iowa, Chicago and Paducah, Chicago, Pekin and Southwestern, Gilman, Clinton and Springfield, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, Westean Union, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Hannibal and St. Joe, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, Atlantic and Pacific, Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs, Kansas Pacific, Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf, Central Branch of Union Pacific and Iron Mountain.

Freight Rates.

A meeting of general freight agents was held, and it was decided that arbitrary rates should hereafter be imposed on all through freight from Chicago and St. Louis to points west. An agreement was also entered into which specified that no railroad company would contract for freight after January 1st below the rates agreed upon in June of this year.

Freight Rates Eastward.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—At a meeting of the Board of Railway Commissioners, held at the Grand Hotel to-day, it was decided that the mileage on eastward bound freights between common points should be calculated by the shortest route and the rate should be made accordingly.

FIRE RECORD.

Wilton, New Hampshire—$97,000.

WILTON, N. H., December 2.—The entire business portion of this town was destroyed by fire this morning. The losses aggregate $97,000, the principal one being the Whitney House, valued at $25,000. The remainder is divided among twenty-five establishments, in sums of from $500 to $10,000.

RICHMOND.

Meeting of Cheap Transportation Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., December 2.—The Cheap Transportation Covention met this morning. Col. B. W. Frabel, of Georgia, read the report of the Committee on Artificial Water Routes. The report states the fact that the United States Senate Committee on Transportation recommended the four water routes indorsed by this Convention last year, and then quotes and adopts as its own the Senate Committee's report.

Hon. J. C. Southall, of Virginia, presented a supplemental report, in which he argued ably against the idea that railroads will answer for heavy transportation, and insisted upon the necessity of the four great water routes, viz.: The connecting of the Mississippi with the great lakes, a central route between the Ohio river and Chesapeake bay *via* the James river and Kanawha canal, the great Tennessee and Georgia canal and the improvement of the Mississippi river.

Resolutions were introduced to recommend Congress to extend such reasonable aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad as will insure its speedy completion; to memoralize Congress to prohibit, under heavy penalties, all combinations between competitive lines of transportation, whether by land or water, from inflating their capital by watered stock and also to create a Court of Commercial Justice, whose decisions shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States; that Congress should fix by law the maximum rates for all railroad traffic crossing State lines; that the sentiment of this Convention is adverse to the increase of taxation upon the people in the shape of interest created by increased bonded debt; that Congress be requested to adopt a national gauge of four feet eight and a half inches, and that it offer sufficient inducements for all trunk lines of two hundred miles and over to adopt this railroad gauge. All of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Natural Water Routes not being prepared to report, F. G. Comat, of St. Louis, submitted a resolution declaring that Congress should be held to a strict account for failure to make ample appropriations for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. Yesterday elected one of the vice presidents of the Assembly.

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COLUMBUS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Meeting of the State Dental Association.

Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., December 2.—In the Senate, this morning, bills were introduced to repeal section seven of the Adair law, and to require one notice to be given to liquor sellers, owners, or lessees of property before suits for damages can be commenced; to authorize Judges to direct the jury to bring in a special verdict showing the facts in a case; to authorize the appointment of a State Health Inspector at a salary of $1,200; to constitute County Clerks, Auditors, Treasurers, Boards, to select jurors.

A resolution to adjourn from next Friday to January 5th was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution proposing to submit an amendment to the Constitution as to the question of levying a special tax on dogs, was laid on the table.

House.

In the House, bills were introduced to authorize County Commissioners, on petition, to clean out creeks or water courses; to repeal the Adair liquor law; to make it an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment to sell liquor to habitual drunkards or minors; also, to punish persons for knowingly intoxicating; to make it the duty of assessors to make note of the growing crops and stock feeding for market this year.

Bills were also introduced to make the tearing of signs subject to prosecution; to provide for the taxation of church property; to amend the burglary act so as to include granaries, poultry houses or any building where property is stored; to authorize Commissioners to employ auctioneers to sell real estate; to allow township clerks to draw on township orders without having their orders countersigned by the President of the Board of Education.

OBITUARY.

Dr. John A. Hunter, Member of the Legislature Elect.

Dr. John A. Hunter, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, died at the residence of his mother, in Leechburg, on Sunday morning, at two o'clock, and was buried on Tuesday, at 10½ A. M. Mr. Hunter was a young man of great promise, a physician possessed of a large practice, and one of the most enterprising young men of Armstrong county. At the nomination for candidates, he ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket, and was elected as a representative to the General Assembly by a handsome majority. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him; was a kind and generous friend, and an estimable citizen in all the relations of life. His funeral was attended by the largest concourse ever assembled on a similar occasion in the town, including members of the Senate and House of Representatives, citizens of Pittsburgh and of the adjoining counties, and all the prominent residents of the neighborhood in which he lived. Lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias assembled to render the last solemn rites, and the resident ministers of the various denominations joined in the religious services. The deceased had been complaining several months, but his death was not expected by any, and it was hoped for until within a short time before his death. His loss is deeply felt in the community, and in his death the people of Armstrong county have been deprived of the services of one who would doubtless have honored them and himself in the high position to which he had been called.

Death of General James Pierce.

General James Pierce died yesterday morning, at his residence in Sharpsville, Mercer county, Pa., after a brief illness, aged about seventy years. General Pierce was born in New Hampshire, and left his native State about the year 1818, taking up his residence in Mercer county, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He at first engaged in the mercantile business, and shortly afterward in stock raising, both of which pursuits he has followed ever since. But the business in which he became distinguished was that of the manufacture of iron, which he has carried on extensively during the past twenty years. He was, indeed, one of the pioneers in the development of the mineral resources of the Shenango Valley, and one of the first to use bituminous coal in smelting ore—at the old Sharpsville Furnace.

In the last two decades General Pierce has done more, perhaps, to advance, not only the iron, but the coal, agricultural, and all other industries of his section, than any other man in the Shenango Valley, and was at the time of his death the largest operator in that region. He and his sons—of whom there are five, all living—were the principal owners in no less than eight furnaces, located at and near Sharpsville. He was also largely interested in railroads, being a Director of the Pittsburgh and Erie Company, and owner of four-fifths of the Sharpsville and Oakland road.

The death of such a man as General Pierce will be deeply regretted, not only by the people of the Shenango Valley, to many of whom he was a benefactor, but by a wide circle of business men, who in all their relations with the deceased, ever found him an honest, upright man.

THE FRANKSTOWN MURDER.

Carr, the Alleged Murderer of Dolan, Arrested at Cambridge, Ohio.

Detective Samuel Long had advices by telegraph this morning, about half-past twelve, that Edward Carr, who is charged with the murder of Thomas Dolan, at Frankstown, Twenty-third ward, on the 15th of November, had been arrested at Cambridge, Ohio. It appears that a man named Dennis Tracy, who formerly resided in this city, and who was well acquainted with Carr, called the authorities here that the alleged murderer was living in Cambridge under the assumed name of James Brady. This intelligence reached the detectives of this city last night, and they at once telegraphed J. K. Barnet, Chief of Police at Cambridge, to arrest James Brady *alias* Carr, and hold him on the charge of murder. The arrest was promptly accomplished by Chief Barnet, and the telegraph announced the fact here about half-past twelve. Carr will be detained until a requisition for his removal to this city can be procured.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Webster and Grandview Avenues—Plans Acted On—Streets in the Thirty-Seventh Ward.

A meeting of the Survey Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Aull in the chair, when the following business was transacted:

The resolution for a survey and location of streets in the bed of Saw Mill run and tributaries, was indefinitely postponed, the project being deemed impracticable.

The petition for change of grade on Webster avenue, between Summer and Chauncey streets, was referred to Messrs. Duff, O'Neil and Shaltenbrand, to examine and report. The committee reported before the close of the session, that the grade should be higher at Jones street, and a cut made at Chauncey street. The report was received and action approved.

Ordinance vacating a portion of Lake street, in the Twenty-first ward, was referred to the Engineer, to fill blanks.

Ordinance establishing grade of Craig street, referred back to committee, was read and a hearing given to parties interested. Petition had been presented, signed by all the property holders on the street but one praying for the passage of the ordinance, but the Survey Committee had reported it with a negative recommendation, and Councils referred it back.

Mr. Breed moved that the ordiance be affirmatively recommended to Councils, which was agreed to unanimously.

Wilson's plan of streets, in the Eighteenth ward, and Bevlin's plan of streets, in the Sixteenth ward, were presented. The first was approved, and the latter was referred to a sub-committee—Messrs. Siebert, Shaltenbrand and Duff.

Mr. Murray, from the sub-committee on re-location of Grandview avenue, reported ordinance back, with affirmative recommendation.

Mr. Breed raised the point that a majority report had been made by this same sub-committee, or the same subject, and against any change.

Hon. T. J. Bigham was heard in opposition to the proposed change. He denied the power of Councils, or even of the Legislature to change old High street, as it was laid out in the Penn Manor, in 1784, and vested rights were involved.

Captain McMillan also spoke in opposition to the change.

After considerable discussion in committee, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed, leaving the location of Grandview avenue as now fixed by Councils.

The pay roll for November, amounting to $894 65, was approved.

It being stated that no location had been made of Grandview avenue, the motion postponing action indefinitely was reconsidered.

Mr. Breed then moved that an ordinance be preprred in accordance with the majority report of the sub-committee. Agreed to.

A sub-committee of ten was appointed to visit the Thirty-seventh ward, for the purpose of examining the location of streets therein. The committee will meet on Wednesday next, at nine o'clock, at Brushton station.

The committee then adjourned.

SUICIDE.

A Frenchman Hangs Himself.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, Charles Marry and George Goe, while hunting in the woods in Ross township, three-fourths of a mile from Bellevue, discovered the dead body of a man suspended by a rope to the limb of a tree. Word was immediately sent to Coroner McCallin, and that officer proceeded to the place and held an inquest. No one could be found who knew anything about the man, and those who found the body were the only witnesses. In a blank book upon the person of deceased was found the name, Joseph Romary, Paris Hotel, 46½ Liberty street, and the name was also found upon papers in his possession, showing him to have been a citizen of Lower Alsace. A letter written in French, and dated Havre, June 9th, together with a pocket book containing $28 66 in United States money, were found in the pockets. From the appearance of the place where he was discovered it was evident that he had leaped from the stump of a tree. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Attempted Burglary.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to burglarize the house of Michael Hickey, near the corner of Rebecca street and Ridge avenue, Allegheny. Mr. Hickey is a mill hand, and was on the "night turn," going home between twelve and one o'clock. He remained up to write a letter, and about half-past one he heard a noise on the roof of the kitchen, a one-story building in the rear of and adjoining the main building. He opened a window and shouted "watch!" when he saw a man running away. An examination of the rear of the premises showed that the fellow had raised a window of a bed room in the second story.

The Allegheny Police.

Last evening, at roll-call, the proposition of the Mayor in regard to their pay for the present month was considered by the Allegheny police. After a brief consultation among the members of the force, a resolution, to the effect that they would prefer the reduction of $7 to the discharge of any member, was offered and carried by a unanimous vote.

DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder has been used by thousands of families for the past fifteen years with universal satisfaction. Try it, and your testimony will be added to the long list. d&7

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

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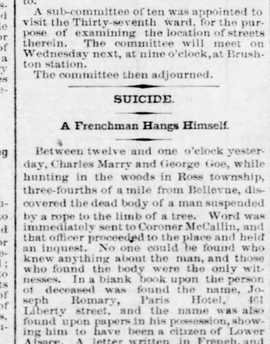

CHECKERED FRONT,

THE

HOUSE THAT HANDLES

THE GREAT

White River,

Golden Fleece,

AND

Snow Flake

FLOURS

TEAS, ROAST COFFEE,

SUGARS, SYRUPS,

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

TOBACCOS, FISH,

CLEVELAND AND LOUISVILLE LIME.

ALSO, A COMPLETE LINE OF

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☞ No Charge for Drayage.

273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET.

WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE:

96 and 98 Water and 77 First Avenue.

☞ NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

IMPORTANT

TO

CONSUMERS OF BAKING POWDERS!!

A CARD.

WHEREAS, In a recent investigation by Prof. Blaney, a leading chemist of Chicago, made for the *Chicago Tribune*, these points were fully established:

1ST.—That a pure quality of Baking Powder must weigh 16 ounces to each pound can.

2D.—That the cans in which the various brands of Baking Powders

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1874.

THE receipts of hogs at Cincinnati, up to November 30, were 207,807, against 307,169 last year; whilst Louisville and Chicago both show an increase.

DOWN among the slow-coach Conservatives of Virginia, Nature itself is so leisurely-going that the sun does not rise until an hour or more after the time set down in the almanac.

ONE of the most pressing needs of Chicago, just now, is a society to reform its quarrelsome reformers. The incessant jabber of their fussy, pharisaical disputes is more burdensome than the nightmare.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BECK, of Kentucky, is a candidate for United States Senator. He will probably be elected, too; being although sagacious enough in some respects, an untaught and unteachable Bourbon.

A LIST of colleges in Pennsylvania appeared in *Old and New* for December, from which it appears that our colleges contain about 4,000 students. This, however, includes students at the medical colleges and at all the female colleges.

THE New York *World* continuously insists that the Democratic policy will be hard money, free trade, and a reciprocity treaty with Canada. Put that policy into operation, and there will soon be a dozen men out of employment where there is but one now.

"THE great charm of the Democracy may be comprised in that one word, 'fair-play.' 'The greatest good to the greatest number.'"—*Post.*

As illustrated by the gospel of White Leaguers in the South, and the dictum of Democratic Supreme Courts with regard to free schools in the North, for example!

THE new census of Michigan shows that the State contains 60,215 more males than females, or 1,095 males to 1,000 females. The number of voters returned is 303,183, while the average vote of the State actually cast does not much exceed 240,000, showing that one voter in every three habitually stays at home.

THE party which failed to get possession of the Philadelphia *Press*, has agreed to purchase the *Age*, a Democratic paper. At least it is so reported. The *Age* has been a great failure, so far, and has no standing in Philadelphia. MCCLURE may manage to galvanize it into a little spasmodic life; but it is a very poor subject to experiment upon.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, it has just been decided by the Schuylkill county court, can only levy a tax of ten mills on the dollar, as a school fund, out of which all building expenses must be paid. A special tax of two mills assessed for the latter purpose, the court held to be illegal. This decision is of interest to all school directors in the State.

THE Philadelphia *Commonwealth* says the Harrisburg *Patriot* has no influence at home, and that through its ineffiecency nine hundred and fifty Democrats stayed away from the polls at the late election; and the *Patriot* retorts that the *Commonwealth* is a deliberate, unqualified and atrocious liar. Now clear the ring and let the two bullies fight it out.

IT HAS been generally understood that Senator MORTON would remain in California this winter on account of his health. The Washington *Star*, however, states authoritatively that he will be in that city about the middle of next week. It is therefore to be inferred that his health has sufficiently improved to enable him to take a prominent part in the work of the ensuing session.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided that a court of equity cannot imprison for contempt on the failure of a party to pay money according to decree, unless the disobedience is willful. A defendant cannot be sent to jail for refusing to pay money when he has not got it, but he can if he has. Fraudulent concealment or transfer only is punishable. It is a just and rational decision.

IT IS gratifying to know that our manufacturers and producers are manifesting so active an interest in behalf of the Centennial. While the space allotted to American exhibitors is 123,160 square feet, applications for more than 180,000 square feet have already been made. The applications, too, are increasing in numbers every day, and there is every sign of a rush for space long before the last days for application begin to draw near. These facts are full of encouraging significance, and should put croakers and doubters to shame.

THE Philadelphia Republican City Committee has very wisely postponed the Republican primary meetings for that city from the first Tuesday in December to the fourth Tuesday in January. The candidates for nomination who had their canvass pretty well made, and the men who make a business of manipulating primary meetings, were all anxious for early nominations, as the same classes were here, last summer; but the practical, sound sense of the committee prevailed, in this instance, and the people will thus have abundant time to look over the ground and choose the candidates most acceptable to them.

NEGOTIATIONS, it is rumored, are now pending between the managers of the Erie and Baltimore and Ohio lines, looking to the joint use of that part of the new road of the latter extending from Mansfield, Ohio, to Chicago, a distance of some two hundred and seventy miles. Such an arrangement would enable the Erie Company to run over its own line, and that of the Atlantic and Great Western controlled by it, the entire distance from New York to Mansfield; besides making it practically independent of the Lake Shore road. With the completion of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad it would also give the former city another through route to the West.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* is credibly informed that every Democratic member of the Supreme Court of Indiana is a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and that the case in addition denying to colored children the privileges of free schools, and setting up the Constitution of Indiana above that of the United States, was a direct bid for the office. The statement is presumably correct. The party still derives its vital inspiration from the DRED SCOTT ruling. But if such things are possible only a month after the defeat of the Republican party at the polls, and before the Democracy have assumed their seats of power, what may we expect when they have had practical control of the Government for a year or two?

IN YESTERDAY'S paper we mentioned certain cheering indications in regard to several of our great lines of railroads. The commercial columns of the New York press cite other encouraging signs. Railway agents speak of their business as constantly improving, while at the same time, expenses are being constantly reduced. As a consequence, a better show of net earnings is confidently predicted, which may account in part for the elasticity in certain railway stocks recently noticeable. The chief improvement consists in the bulk of general merchandise moving West from the seaboard. Every indication, in whatever quarter, or however slight, of augmenting recuperative business energy, is a hopeful and promising augury.

DISCUSSING the winter business outlook, the New York *Bulletin* considers that the reasonably encouraging prospects which exist in not a few of the leading branches of business, accompanied by such a general contraction of operations in others, cannot fail to place general trade, in the early future, upon a sound and healthy foundation. Whilst merchants are not making much money, there are few complaints, suspensions have about ceased, and with many houses there is still a considerable fall trade, which bids fair to run well into the current month. To the cheering conditions referred to by the *Bulletin* it may be added that the favorable prospects of our foreign trade, and the stop which has been put to wasteful and unproductive expenditures at home, are proving strong helps in forwarding the gradual restoration which is now in progress.

FROM the Lancaster papers we get the particulars of an interesting railroad case just decided by the Lancaster Court, which settles a principle of very general application in this era of new railroad enterprises. The main points are that the East Brandywine Railroad Company brought suit against a subscriber to compel the payment of the instalments due on a subscription of a thousand dollars to the New Holland and Waynesburg Railroad Company; the defense being that the subscription was made to a company that had no corporate existence, because after the subscription was made, the East Brandywine Railroad Company was incorporated, and that it was constructing the road to New Holland. To this it was answered that the subscription was made to construct a railroad from Waynesburg to New Holland, and that the subscriptions made at the time were applied to the construction of the road. The Court held that the subscriptions were not misapplied, the defendant having subscribed for a specific purpose, which was being properly carried out, and the jury found for the plaintiff in the entire amount due, with interest and costs.

PAN-PRESBYTERIANISM.

In New York city to-day, a meeting will be held which cannot but be regarded with considerable interest by members and adherents of the several churches of the Presbyterian name. The meeting referred to has been called in furtherance of a scheme of union which has been a subject of deliberation and discussion during the last four or five years. We forget, if we ever knew, to whom of the prominent clergymen identified with the movement belongs the credit of its origin. In connection with the project, perhaps no other name has been more frequently mentioned than that of Dr. MCCOSH. It is, however, probable that upon inquiry no one person would be found single and alone to have originated the plan. The conception of an alliance of all the different ecclesiastical bodies agreeing with one another in government and doctrine so nearly as the various Presbyterian churches, the plan of a grand Pan-Presbyterian Federation is so obvious and natural a suggestion that it must have presented itself to many as a desirable consummation. No doubt many saw or thought they saw the desirableness of such a union long before its realization seemed at all likely or even possible. Many years ago a strong tendency was apparent towards intimate correspondence and communion between the "voluntary" Presbyterian churches of Scotland and the largest representative of the same ecclesiastical form in this country, but the slavery question was a fatal barrier in the way. The Scotch felt bound in conscience to bear testimony to truth and righteousness by affectionately admonishing their sinful American brethren, while the American brethren were not only unwilling to listen to the admonition, but were inclined to return the compliment. All exchange even of courteous salutations between the churches at length ceased. Of course the Presbyterian bodies in Canada sympathized with the mother churches in Scotland in their attitude of disapproval and rebuke towards the American churches of the same denomination. Hence while slavery continued to exist, those modern tendencies in the direction of union among Christians, of which tendencies the Evangelical Alliance was the most imposing general manifestation, were effectually arrested among those Presbyterian bodies, which seemed compelled by their position either to tolerate or to denounce the peculiar institution.

The great obstruction having been removed, it was not very long before a renewal of friendly relations and a lively interchange of civilities began to take place among the alienated ecclesiastical sisters. Eminent clergymen of the denomination in Scotland and Canada visited the United States and attended meetings of the General Assembly as the representatives of their respective churches, and American Presbyterian ministers, commissioned by the General Assembly, attended in turn meetings of the highest courts of the Canadian and Scotch Presbyterian churches. At the present day when different sectarian denominations are forgetting or ignoring their differences, and are uniting their efforts for common objects, it would have been strange if the result of this more intimate intercourse and better knowledge had not been some project of union among churches holding the same distinctive religious views and practising the same ritual of worship. Hence, in 1872, the General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of a council of all the Presbyterian churches in the world, and it appointed a committee to work for the promotion of the object. Resolutions substantially the same in tenor and purpose were passed in the same year by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. Then, during the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance in New York last year, the Presbyterians of various nationalities present on the occasion met and conferred together in reference to the scheme. The result of their deliberations is well known to have been highly favorable to the object, leaving no doubt that the French, Swiss, Waldensian and German churches of the Presbyterian polity are or will be ready to form a union of the kind proposed. In Scotland also the project is favorably entertained, though we are unable to say precisely what has yet been done in its advancement. It appears to have been taken up and prosecuted in Canada with more zeal and practical outcome than anywhere else. The four distinct Presbyterian bodies of Canada and Nova Scotia, under the impulse of the movement, have already entered into an arrangement by which, after a few months, they are expected to become one organization. The organization thus formed will consist of nearly a hundred thousand members and about six thousand ministers.

It needs hardly be said that the association contemplated in bringing together all the Presbyterian churches of the world is no organic union. The individuality of the various religious bodies it is not proposed to destroy, but to respectand maintain it as essential to the spirit and life of the body. The union proposed is a federation or alliance, perhaps somewhat after the pattern of the Evangelical Alliance. As to this particular topic, however, nobody, we fancy, is at present qualified to speak with any confidence or precision. In fact, the constitution of the Pan-Presbyterian federation yet remains to be constructed; it is still a project and nothing more, and the great object of the meeting of to-day in New York is understood to be to consider and decide the question what shall be the character of the alliance. Evidently it is a difficult question and one which may easily give rise to controversies fatal to the whole scheme. As, however, such leagues for purely secular purposes have existed and flourished during lengthened periods, there seems no good reason to anticipate failure, either in the forming or working of the union. The clergymen prominent in the movement are all men of distinguished influence in their respective churches.

Among the good results which are expected from the operation of the proposed alliance may be mentioned the prevention of waste in carrying on the work of each church organization. At present and heretofore churches teaching the same doctrines and worshipping in precisely the same forms and even called by the same name, with some insignificant prefix, have been and are wont to occupy the same ground. Thus it often happens that two churches actually embarrass or possibly destroy each other by dividing population and resources sufficient for the support of not more than a single church. The same unhappy conflict is seen on missionary ground, the Free Kirk or the Established Church of Scotland establishing missions at stations already occupied by the Presbyterian Church of America. If all these churches ever met in council, such collision or competition could and would be easily avoided. Another advantage of the alliance would be the concentration of larger experience and wisdom in the practical work of the churches, approved methods finding readier adoption or prompter distribution through the intimate association of the various bodies. Still another benefit looked for is the elevation of the smaller or weaker members of the alliance through the dignity reflected upon them by union with so vast and mighty an organization. That in ecclesiastical or religious institutions prestige carries weight and produces impression is clearly proved in the case of the Catholic Church. Several other advantages might easily be mentioned as likely to flow from the union of all Presbyterian churches under a great Pan-Presbyterian council.

PROFESSOR SEELYE boasts that his election to Congress did not cost him a cent; but his was an exceptional case, and there is not another member elect who can make the same boast. The free use of money in elections is one of the real dangers besetting our republican form of government; and we think there never was an election in which it was so freely used by the successful party as in 1874. Mr. TILDEN spent a fortune in securing his election as Governor of New York, and as a specimen of the way in which money was spent in that State it is alleged, on good authority, that $75,000 was sent into one small Assembly district to defeat the son of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, who was running as the Republican candidate. In New Jersey it is stated that ex-Governor RANDOLPH spent over $50,000 of his own money to secure the election of his friends to the Legislature, he being an aspirant for United States Senator, to say nothing of the large amounts contributed by the Free Trade League of New York for the same purpose. Where the money came from that was poured out like water in Pennsylvania, it is not in our power to say; but if the Free Trade League was so generous to New Jersey it is safe to infer they were not niggard in their contributions to carry Pennsylvania.

No party can, of course, keep up this method of work very long. VANDERBILT may be lavish, once in a way, for a special purpose; WHITEHOUSE may roll out his tens of thousands to make his own election sure; TILDEN may give up the earnings of a life-time to save himself from defeat; RANDOLPH may exhaust his exchequer to carry his friends through; and the Free Trade League may tax its members heavily for the attainment of present ends; but it is plain that these people cannot keep up this kind of work continuously; and it is also plain that if they do *not* keep it up they will lose their hold. They have succeeded, for the moment, but they have done it by debauching their men, and corrupting the sources of political power. The men they have subsidized, this year, will have to be subsidized next year, and so on forever, or they will turn upon and rend those who have been scattering jewels before them. Victory is very dearly won that is won at such a price; and it is a consolation to know that it cannot very often be so won. There are no purses long enough to stand more than one such pull. If there were, and if the policy pursued in 1874 by the rich Democrats we have referred to were likely to be continued, the hope of a pure government would vanish. When elections become the mere sport of the monied power, there will be no further chance to contend successfully for the Right as against the Wrong. The longest pecuniary pole will then bring down the political persimmons.

THE way to retrench is to retrench. The abolition of the Brooklyn postoffice will save $30,000 a year, it is said, and it is also alleged that the Philadelphia Custom House can get along comfortably with one-third less force than it now has. There is no special necessity for the Brooklyn postoffice that we know of, and the Philadelphia Custom House has no claim to superfluous officers. Cut down and retrench everywhere, is a safe rule for the Government. There are some twenty or thirty custom houses which collect no revenue; why continue them? The United States District Attorney's office for Western Pennsylvania, has two assistants, one at $2,500 a year and one at $1,200. Prior to Mr. Swoop's time the office had no assistants in it at all, and the business then done in it was double what is now done. Granting, for the argument's sake, that it has need of one assistant, where is the need for the second? Mr. CARNAHAN managed the office very well, without any assistance, and we have no doubt of Mr. REED's ability to do the same. Retrenchment is as justifiable, here, as in Brooklyn or Philadelphia.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Democratic seat of patriotism is in the stomach.

So Mullett is to have a good fat consulate by way of solatium, is he?

The Superintendent of the Michigan State Prison has organized an orchestra among the convicts.

The area of the Indiana coal measures is said to approximate one-fifth of the entire area of the State.

A Maine factory has turned out over two hundred tons of starch this year, and feels quite stuck up about it.

During the canal season now closing, very important progress has been made in the use of steam power.

The receipts of the Internal revenue for November have been $1,000,900 in excess of the same month last year.

Puff! The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected during the last fiscal year, was 1,886,697,498.

The civil service rules which have been extended to the Boston Custom House do not seem to be in good working order.

Chicago and Cincinnati alone are paying out an average of $800,000 daily for hogs, alone. This is the way to revive business.

American apples of this year's growth are now selling at moderate rates in the provincial towns of both England and Ireland.

Of the 236,241 names on the roll of Government pensioners, 115,023 are dependent widows and relatives of our dead patriots.

Trades' union idleness, when there is not the shadow of a principle to be secured by it, is at such a time as this little less than a crime.

The East feeding the West. Fifty thousand barrels of potatoes have been shipped Westward from Buffalo, within the past five weeks.

Carl Schurz, the man without a local habitation, is wandering about the country telling the people that "home is the pillar of the State."

The history of our country since the rebellion has shown that the thing that takes the longest to be effected by financial instability is real estate.

The project of connecting the three principal rivers of Western Germany, the Rhine, the Ems and the Weser, by a canal, is under consideration.

A returned miner who has been "prospecting" in the Black Hills, reports that nothing but pocket-gold can be found, and it not in paying quantities.

False prophets. The spiritualists predict the election, in 1876, of Thurman, of Ohio, as President, and of Jerry Black as Vice President of the United States.

Suicide in this country appears to be alarmingly upon the increase. In New York city alone it has increased three hundred per cent. in the last seven years.

A remarkable unanimity of opinion seems to prevail in the larger English cities as to the propriety of introducing the lash as a punishment for crimes of violence.

Nine million acres of public land were disposed of last year, of which nearly one million were entered under the Timber act, which requires the planting of forest trees.

There are at this day committees on "Revolutionary Claims" in both Houses of Congress. Presently there will probably be "Committees on Confederate Claims."

Recent experiments have shown that, to keep a railway track in perfect order, it must be used at least once in twenty-four hours, while once in each twelve hours is better still.

A new disease called "thorisis," said to have its origin in dried sausages, has appeared in New York city. Thousands of infinitesimal living insects are found in the throats of those afflicted.

The pestiferous potato-bugs were pretty effectually cleaned out of Prince William county, Virginia, last summer by the wasps. This opens up a new branch of industry for potato growers.

The route to the Yosemite Valley is to be kept open, this winter. Hitherto it has not been visited by tourists in the cold season, but the scenery is said to be grander and more beautiful then than ever.

Nothing is lacking to the manufacturing independence of Michigan but in textile fabrics. Although it raises considerable wool, yet it depends upon other States to manufacture it for the people.

The Ohio coal measures occupy a space of 180 miles in length by 80 in breadth, the area being bounded by the Ohio river from Trumbull county on the north, to the mouth of the Scioto on the south.

A man who recently died at Mare Island, California, is said to have left a large sum of money, and eager treasure hunters are ransacking his premises in search of it. They will probably discover only a mare's nest.

The Occidental and Orient Steamship Company have just filed in San Francisco an act of incorporation, the capital stock of the company being fixed at ten million dollars. The line is in opposition to the Pacific Mail.

When the Philadelphia *Press* speaks of "the first of January next, which remains now, *as it always has been*, in the sole prerogative of Hon. John W. Forney," it is time for society generally to bestir itself, and take measures to dispute his ownership.

OBITUARY.

George Labar, the Post-Centenarian.

We have already briefly chronicled the death of George Labar, of Monroe county, Pa., which occurred on Saturday last. It was the close of one of those wonderfully prolonged lives which run far back beyond the memory of other living men. George Labar was born in the autumn of 1763, *one hundred and eleven* years ago, at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, now called Portland, where his baptismal register still exists. He was of French descent, his grandfather settling in Pennsylvania in 1730, a fugitive from religious persecution.

He has spent his whole long life among the scenes of his nativity, and retained to the last vivid recollections of the old Indian wars, the Revolution and the subsequent early events of American history. Nearly seventy years ago he accompanied his parents in their emigration to Ohio, but only remained with them a few days, and returned home. His father lost his wife when he was ninety-eight years old, and the gay old gentleman married again at one hundred! He died at one hundred and five, and was buried in Ohio.

George Labar, who has just died, has preserved a wonderfully hale and hearty condition to the last. He was of medium height, had a large head, well covered with snow-white hair, a keen, quick eye and a face of strongly marked features, not much marred by age. In walking he stooped considerably, but was possessed of sufficient vigor to walk some rods without assistance. Like all centenarians, he remembered General Washington well, and in this case there is no improbability in the narration—and talked enthusiastically over the time when the news of Washington's capture of the Hessians at Princeton spread up the valleys and brought joy to so many loyal hearts. He thought Washington had a charmed existence, and that bullets were powerless to harm him. Once he saw the great General at Easton, then an insignificant hamlet, and he said Washington wore buckskin breeches, silk stockings and silver shoe buckles. This aged relic of a former century related these particulars with a zest and earnestness which strongly persuaded one of their truthfulness.

George Labar had never been sick but three times in his life, once with yellow fever, once with camp fever and once with typhoid fever. He used tobacco very freely all his life, both smoking and chewing, but was very moderate in his use of liquor of all kinds. He took daily exercise in the woods, among which he had grown up, felling trees and chopping railroad ties, even to within the last two or three years. It is recorded of him that in 1809, when one hundred and seven years old, he felled trees and peeled three wagon loads of bark, which one of his youngest sons, a young chap of sixty, hauled to market for him.

George Labar was married in 1788, and leaves a large number of descendants, who are scattered around Monroe county. His oldest son was born in 1791, and married at twenty-one a girl of thirteen! Their oldest child is now sixty, and is only fifteen years younger than his mother. In 1870, George Labar had living a sister, aged eighty-six, another sister aged ninety-two, and a brother, in Canada, aged ninety-eight, a brisk old boy, who paid George a visit in 1868.

One of the most remarkable features of Labar's longevity is the fact that he voted for General Washington for President, and has voted at every Presidential election since, *and always for the Democratic candidate!* And yet he lived to be one hundred and twelve years old.

George Labar was one of the best attested cases of extreme longevity on record, and while his extraordinary prolongation of life attests the value of a good constitution lived out in a rugged experience of outdoor life, it presents quite a serious difficulty in the way of the absolute doctrine of the anti-tobacco and whisky theory.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

The Walden-Allison $20,000 Libel Suit—The Basis of Settlement.

Complaint having been made that the telegraphic correspondent of the COMMERCIAL at Steubenville had done injustice to the parties to the Walden-Allison libel suit, we give below the conditions of settlement as published in the Steubenville *Herald and News*:

STEUBENVILLE, O., November 6, 1874.

Messrs. L. Borland, J. S. Maxwell, Wm. F. Simeral, Joshua Manley:

GENTLEMEN:—With a full appreciation of the kind motives which have induced you, as mutual friends of Wm. A. Walden, Esq., and myself, to interest yourselves in the settlement of the suit brought by me against me for alleged libel, growing out of certain criticisms in the Steubenville *Herald* (then published by me), respecting his official acts as Prosecuting Attorney of Jefferson county, in relation to the contracts for the erection of the new county public buildings, I have to say that the publications complained of are as follows:

First—That the contract for erecting the court house, jail and Sheriff's dwelling, was awarded to Beaver & Batt, by the Commissioners of Jefferson county, upon the advice of Mr. Walden.

Second—That he advised the Commissioners to pay Vandemark & Miller $7,500 out of the county Treasury in settlement of their application for a mandamus.

Third—That Mr. Walden drew from the county Treasury, in the way of a fee, the sum of $500 for advising the Commissioners to give away $7,500 of the people's money to bogus contractors without a contest.

Fourth—That he advised the Commissioners to pay $7,500 out of the county Treasury to compromise the suit brought against them by Vandemark & Miller, and for this advice the firm of Walden & Sutton was paid by the Commissioners $725 from the Treasury of the county. That this fee should not have been so paid, because Mr. Walden, one of the firm, as Prosecuting Attorney, was paid by the county a salary, and was in duty bound to give advice pertaining to the official acts of the Commissioners without additional compensation.

Fifth—For having practiced the doubtful theory of subserving the public interest, or furthering the cause of truth by misrepresentation, I unhesitatingly disavow the foregoing charges, made under the heat of at the time that they were true; subsequent information, however, having convinced me that I was mistaken, I most cheerfully retract the charges contained of in the same public manner in which they were made.

Furthermore, as Mr. Walden withdraws the suit in question, and releases me from further litigation, I agree to pay costs and reasonable fees to his counsel.

Having no disposition to misrepresent any one in the smallest particular, I submit the foregoing explanations and concessions for the settlement of a difficulty alike unprofitable and unpleasant, which it is also reasonable to presume all good citizens, as well as all interested parties, are anxious to have amicably and honorably settled.

With great respect I am yours truly,

W. R. ALLISON.

To Louden Borland, John S. Maxwell, William F. Simeral, Joshua Manley:

GENTLEMEN:—The terms of settlement above stated are acceptable to me, and I agree to dismiss the suit on payment of costs and counsel feesas therein mentioned. I fully appreciate the motives that have prompted you to assume the part of peace makers in this controversy.

W. A. WALDEN.

November 9, 1874.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITORS.

The Space Allotted to the Various Nations.

The following is a statement of the space allotted to the exhibitors of the thirty-four nations and their colonies who will take part in the exhibition, with the order in which they will be arranged in the exhibition. The total area of the building will be twenty acres:

	Square Feet.		Square Feet.
Siam	3,946	United States	123,150
Persia	3,726	Reserved space	34,598
Egypt	7,779	Mexico	11,664
Turkey	7,776	Honduras	3,888
Russia	10,044	Guatemala	3,508
Sweden & Norway	10,044	San Salvador	4,536
Austria	23,328	Nicaragua	4,539
German Empire	27,264	Venezuela	3,508
Netherlands and Denmark	7,776	Ecuador	3,288
Switzerland	6,156	United States of Columbia	7,776
Italy	11,664	Peru	11,664
Spain & colonies	15,552	Chili	9,744
France, Algeria & other colonies	27,264	Brazil	17,520
Great Britain, Canada, India, Australia, and other colonies	46,748	Argentine Republic	11,352
		Hayti	3,888
		Sandwich Islands	3,888
		Liberia	2,268
		Japan	7,290
		China	7,290
Total			483,660

Merchandise on the Frontier.

As the result of a recent investigation made by special agent Bingham, relative to the mode of sealing and dispatching cars laden with merchandise for transit through Canada to go into the United States, the department has decided that the cars shall be sealed and verified at the port of shipment. The regulations direct that upon the arrival of each car at the frontier port of exit, the manifest accompanying the car shall be presented to the collector, who shall cause the fastenings and seals to be examined, and if they appear intact he shall so certify," etc. By the instructions which have now been issued cars laden at interior points, or are not in transit, must be thoroughly examined and certified at the time of passing the frontier, the responsibility being wholly upon the collector at the port of exit.

A LONDON journal states that when oxide of iron is placed in contact with timber, excluded from the atmosphere, and aided by a slightly increased temperature, the oxide parts with its oxygen and is converted into very finely divided particles of metallic iron, having such an affinity for oxygen that, when afterward exposed to the action of the atmosphere from any cause, the gas is absorbed so rapidly that these particles become rapidly red hot and, if in sufficient quantity, will produce a temperature far beyond the ignitable point of the timber. Whenever, therefore, iron pipes are employed for the circulation of hot water, air or steam, and when in close contact with timber are allowed to become rusty, it is only necessary to suppose that under these circumstances the finely divided particles of metallic iron become exposed to the action of the atmosphere, in order to account for many of the fires which take place at the commencement of the winter season.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sallie Reid has been elected engrossing clerk of the Arkansas House of Representatives, which is a handsome acknowledgment of woman's writes.

Some folks don't like to be misunderstood. A lady physicianess in Duluth has that peculiarity; and accordingly her sign reads: "Mrs. Dr. ——, M. D., Physician."

The Beecher-Tilton case will certainly be called next Tuesday, and a thousand jurors are summoned on the panel by the Sheriff. In the meantime both sides are busy seeking light and finding some.

A portrait of Charlotte Cushman graces the Chicago *Tribune*. Miss Cushman must have been more severely sick than was generally supposed. She has apparently grown to look very much like Toussaint L'Ouverture.

The Jewell family had a reunion at the residence of Mrs. Pliny Jewell, in Hartford, Conn., Thanksgiving day. Twenty-three persons, representing three generations, were present, and the gathering was a most enjoyable one.

Joseph Dodd, a veteran in the service of the New York postoffice, died on Tuesday, aged eighty-four years. It was his boast that years ago he carried the entire Southern mail in a single sack, tossed over his shoulders, to the foot of Liberty street—the same mail that now weighs many tons.

Various illustrations have been given of the sublimity of impudence, but California seems to possess the Mont Blanc of effrontery in a notorious bandit named Vasquez, who having been captured by the Sheriff of Los Angeles county, and escaped, now coolly sues the Sheriff for the recovery of sundry rifles, revolvers, saddles, bowie knives, etc., the product of his robberies, which the Sheriff took from him at the time of his capture. California is as great in its bandits as in its trees.

A clever retort. General Babcock's rank in the army is that of major. A distinguished officer, who is on frontier duty, and who ranks Major Babcock, recently visited Washington, and Mrs. Babcock called upon the officer's wife, who was staying at the Arlington Hotel. She wrote on her card:

"General and Mrs. Babcock,
for Colonel and Mrs. ——."

When the call was returned, the lady wrote on her card:

"General and Mrs. ——,
for Major and Mrs. Babcock."

If politics has its sorrows and troubles it also has great and precious memories. A man whom it disputes with letters, who was an admirable poet and a powerful orator, and whom the fortune of revolutions placed, for a moment, at the head of his country—Lamartine—has just received a supreme honor, too common in our day, but which few of his contemporaries have so well deserved. Macon, his native city, which he made famous, voted, the year of his death, to erect a bronze statue to his memory, and this statue will be set up next spring.

Forelooking and Foretelling.

The following remarkable lines, originally known as "Mother Shipton's Prophacy," were first published in 1488. It will be observed that nearly all of the events foretold by the author have since transpired:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe;
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonder do;
Now strange, yet shall be true,
The world upside down shall lie,
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through hills men shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at their side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float,
And carry as easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found and sold
In a land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

THE carrier pigeon when traveling never feeds. If the distance be long, it flies on without stopping to take nutriment, and at last arrives thin, exhausted, almost dying. If corn be presented to it, it refuses, contenting itself with drinking a little water and then sleeping. Two hours later, it begins to eat with great moderation, and sleeps again immediately afterwards. If its flight has been very prolonged, the pigeon will proceed in this manner for forty-eight hours before recovering its normal mode of feeding.

Rational Medication.

Medication is only successful when it is rational, and it is rational only when it begins at the beginning. In other words, to cure a malady, its cause must be removed. Weakness, either general or local, is the origin of the great majority of diseases. Reinforce the vital energies, regulate digestion and secretion by strengthening the organs which perform those all-important functions, and dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and bladder complaints, uterine difficulties, impure circulation, and the thousand and one ailments which are the consequences of debility, are completely, and in most cases permanently, removed. The best, safest and most agreeable tonic and alterative that can be employed for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of twenty-five years, during which time it has outlived perhaps ten times that number of ephemeral preparations which have entered into competition with it, has proved it to be unequalled as a remedy for all disorders accompanied by or proceeding from weakness.

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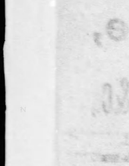

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B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 38 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

RIVER PACKETS.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVE BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 12 M
For all Points on the Monongahela River.
The A. M. Packet from Pittsburgh will connect at Monongahela City with the 11:15 train from Pittsburgh, on Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The 5:00 A. M. Packet from Brownsville will connect at Monongahela City with 5:30 A. M. train, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M.
STEAMER GENEVA.....Capt. M. A. Cox
STEAMER TELEGRAPH.....Capt. H. Abrams
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN, Capt. J. L. Hendricks
STEAMER E. BENNETT, Capt. P. Donaldson
For freight or passage, apply on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.
R. R. ABRAMS, Superintendent.

PARKERSBURG.
For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET.
Will Leave from Foot of Wood Street,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
MALLIE RAGON,
Captain.....J. W. WILLIAMSON.
Clerk.....H. C. CALDWELL.
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Corner of Wood and Water streets.

ZANESVILLE.
For Marietta and Zanesville,
EVERY TUESDAY—2 P. M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Captain.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR.....Commander.
KERR.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.
For Cincinnati,
THIS DAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
SALT VALLEY,
T. S. SANFORD.....Captain
L. F. MANDY.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board.

LOUISVILLE.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
EVERY SATURDAY AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.
THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER
JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.
W. S. DRAVO.....Clerk.
Last Week. This Week. Last Year.
Flour, bbls..... 9,530 7,658 17,305
Apples, bbls..... 1,100 2,295 3,107
Cheese, lbs..... 8,500 2,570 6,113
Corn, sks..... 4,122 2,223 6,312
Wheat, sks..... 5,674 1,000 2,000
Barley, sks..... 7,672 2,702 3,155
Rye, sks..... 647 2,502 3,155
Oats, sks..... 4,800 1,000 11,148
Butter, pkgs..... 207 297 307
Bacon, lbs..... 7,100 1,000 2,000
Bacon, pcs..... 122 82 251
Potatoes, bush..... 15,514 1,219 18,232
Hay, bales..... 1,035 1,000 1,000
The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the country, are free on board.
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.
GRAIN—There was a fair attendance at the Grain and Produce Exchange to-day, but business was light. The demand for wheat and oats was not heavy, and corn, although sound, what inquired for, was not actively bought to any considerable extent. On the other hand, holders were not pressing sales at all, as there is a light stock of grain in the local offices. Oats and wheat, the first named, at the elevator, not exceeding 15,000 bushels. Receipts are also very light, the total for the past seven days having been only 28,727 bushels, the smallest for the same period for many months past.
Flour—Transactions in wheat are very limited, but as yet holders are firm in their views. There are considerable offerings of red winter, both from the Ohio, and from the interior, inside as the buyers' views were below the holders' prices. We quote our former quotations as follows: Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat $1 30@1 34 $ bushel; extra do, $1 26@1 28; choice Ohio, $1 22@1 25; No. 1 do, Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 18@1 21. Receipts for the past week have been 1,650 bushels, a decrease of over 2,000 bushels from the preceding week.
Corn—There was some inquiry for corn to-day, but there was a very light stock in the hands. Prices, however, were not materially altered. We note a sale of 1 car old shelled corn at 56c per bushel. The market for new is fairly quotable as follows: shelled 58@60c for high mixed or white, 56@57c for yellow. From store in a jobbing way, shelled corn ruled at 60@62c $ bushel cash. Receipts during the past week were 5,500 bushels, a decrease of over 2,000 bushels from the preceding week.
Oats—There was some inquiry for oats to-day, but there was a very light stock in the hands. Prices, however, were not materially altered. We note a sale of 1 car old shelled oats at 46c per bushel. The market for new is fairly quotable as follows: shelled 38@40c for high mixed or white, 36@37c for mixed, and 34@35c for yellow. From store in a jobbing way, shelled oats ruled at 42@45c $ bushel cash. Receipts during the past week were 5,500 bushels, a decrease of over 2,000 bushels from the previous week of over 4,000 bushels.
Rye—The market for rye is dull and nominally 70c $ bushel, but no sales reported.
Barley—The market for barley is dull and nominal at 80@85c $ bushel.
Mill Feed—The market for bran and chop is dull and unchanged. We quote bran at $15 00@15 50 $ ton, and chop at $20 00@21 00 $ ton.
Hay—The market for hay is dull and unchanged. We quote prime timothy at $20 00@21 00 $ ton, and clover mixed at $16 00@17 00 $ ton.
Straw—The market for straw is dull and unchanged. We quote oat straw at $8 00@8 50 $ ton, and wheat straw at $9 00@9 50 $ ton.
Seeds—Timothy seed is dull and unchanged. We quote at $2 50@2 60 $ bushel. Clover seed is dull and unchanged. We quote at 6@6½c $ lb.
Potatoes—The market for potatoes is dull and unchanged. We quote at 60@65c $ bushel.
Onions—The market for onions is dull and unchanged. We quote at $2 00@2 25 $ bbl.
Apples—The market for apples is dull and unchanged. We quote at $3 00@3 50 $ bbl.
Dried Fruits—The market for dried fruits is dull and unchanged. We quote apples at 5@6c $ lb; peaches, pared, at 12@13c $ lb; peaches, unpared, at 6@7c $ lb; cherries at 12@13c $ lb; blackberries at 10@11c $ lb; raspberries at 20@22c $ lb; huckleberries at 10@11c $ lb; plums at 6@7c $ lb.
Poultry—The market for poultry is dull and unchanged. We quote chickens at 5@6c $ lb; turkeys at 12@13c $ lb; ducks at 10@11c $ lb; geese at 7@8c $ lb.
Provisions—The market for provisions is dull and unchanged. We quote hams at 13@14c $ lb; shoulders at 8@9c $ lb; breakfast bacon at 14@15c $ lb; dried beef at 14@15c $ lb; mess pork at $20 00@21 00 $ bbl; prime do at $18 00@19 00 $ bbl; lard in tierces at 9@10c $ lb; do in kegs at 10@11c $ lb.
Whisky—The market for whisky is dull and unchanged. We quote at $1 05@1 06 $ gallon.
Groceries—The market for groceries is dull and unchanged. We quote Rio coffee at 19@22c $ lb; Java do at 30@32c $ lb; crushed sugar at 11@12c $ lb; granulated do at 10@11c $ lb; coffee A do at 9½@10c $ lb; extra C do at 8½@9c $ lb; C do at 8@8½c $ lb; New Orleans molasses at 60@70c $ gallon; syrup at 50@60c $ gallon; Cuba do at 35@40c $ gallon; crude petroleum at 8@8½c $ gallon; refined do at 15@16c $ gallon; tobacco at 10@50c $ lb; manufactured do at 35@60c $ lb; star candles at 15@16c $ lb; sperm do at 45@50c $ lb; tallow at 7@8c $ lb; rosin at $3 00@3 50 $ bbl; shot at $1 80@2 00 $ bag; lead at 7@8c $ lb.
—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central sales	92	...
Pennsylvania Central scrip	93½	...
Reading sales	...	...
United Co.'s of New Jersey	120	121
Oil Creek	8	8½
Lehigh Valley	61	...
Canal Transportation	44	45
Empire Transportation	55	...
Phila., Chi. & St. Louis, bonds	74	75
Gold	112	...

GENERAL MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1874. }
The general feeling in the markets to-day was one of dullness. In no department did we learn of any remarkable activity, and in many respects the market was quite inactive. There was a light business done in grain, while flour was only moderately active, groceries dull, provisions quiet, with country produce barely so.
The ranges of values is not materially changed from those prevailing for the past day or two. Oats were a shade lower to-day, and corn was a little easier, while flour, groceries and provisions, there is a slight advance on lard in small packages. Groceries, flour, feed and country produce have experienced no quotable change in prices since our last report.
The trade in dry goods (specially the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday) is languid and from and steel exceedingly dull, facts which tend very much to depress the spirit of all enterprise. Still, the "good time coming" is patiently awaited, and in the nature of things cannot be much longer deferred. Consumption goes steadily on, and the over-production of the past is being gradually used up. When the bottom is once touched new supplies must be had, and these bring with them increased labor.
Speaking of the commercial rivalry at the Atlantic cities the Philadelphia *North American* with commendable good sense says:
Our readers thus will see how it has been that these Atlantic cities should stand together and go hand in hand to build up the greatness of the Republic. They differ as to the means in many other cases. While we here on the seaboard urge the strong competition and rivalry as being to the whole benefit of the people, was at our command. Western cities have risen to the same rank precisely and command at immense trade and business interests. Our views are not exclusively fixed on the European trade, for we have a desire to see our country as great as all Europe, as we believe it will be.
The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

	Last Week.	This Week.	Last Year.
Flour, bbls	9,530	7,658	17,305
Apples, bbls	1,100	2,295	3,107
Cheese, lbs	8,500	2,570	6,113
Corn, sks	4,122	2,223	6,312
Wheat, sks	5,674	1,000	2,000
Barley, sks	7,672	2,702	3,155
Rye, sks	647	2,502	3,155
Oats, sks	4,800	1,000	11,148
Butter, pkgs	207	297	307
Bacon, lbs	7,100	1,000	2,000
Bacon, pcs	122	82	251
Potatoes, bush	15,514	1,219	18,232
Hay, bales	1,035	1,000	1,000

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	Season 1873-74.	Season 1872-73.	Season 1871-72
Cincinnati	597,250	627,000	637,300
Chicago	1,211,000	1,427,000	1,211,800
St. Louis	483,766	358,999	440,952
Toledo	232,000	96,000	175,000
Milwaukee	240,054	302,300	315,000
Indianapolis	78,700	109,317	172,100
At other points	2,027,857	2,018,992	1,776,727
Total in West	5,460,200	5,419,311	4,881,558

MISCELLANEOUS.
Ales—We quote: X $6 00 $ barrel; XX $10 00 $ barrel; India ale $11 00 $ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 32 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 36 gallons, $16 00@17 00; hhds, 54 gallons, $22 50@23 00; in cases, 2 dozen bottles, $2 25. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of eight dozen bottles, $7 75@8 00 $ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $7 75@8 00 $ dozen; Guinness' stout, bottled by A. Burke, $7 75@8 00 $ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $7 75 $ dozen; Farnell & Co.'s ginger ale $7 75 $ dozen.
Baker Baking Powder—Sales as follows: ½ $ cans $1 20 $ doz; ½ $ cans $3 60; 1 $ cans $6 00; 5 $ cans $26 00; 10 $ boxes 50c $ lb. Market steady and demand good.
Coke—Trade continues dull, and prices are unchanged at $2 50@2 75 $ ton, delivered from cars in Pittsburgh.
Alcohol and Highwines—We quote alcohol at $2 12½@2 25 $ gal. Highwines are easier at $1 06@1 06 $ gallon.
Asafœtida—The market presents no new features. Trading is being limited and prices unchanged. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 50 $ cwt. for high test; common at $3 00@3 75. Black lead 6@8c; arsenic $5 00; potash $8 50; pearl ash $6 00; nitrate of soda $2 70@2 75.
Cream Tartar—Is quiet and firm at 32@33c $ lb; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 $ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@4 00; Portland do $7 50@8 00; Plastering cement $1 75@2 00; Pittsburgh cement $2 00@2 25 $ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@4 00; Portland do $7 50@8 00; Plastering cement $1 75@2 00; Pittsburgh cement $2 00@2 25 $ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@4 00; Portland do $7 50@8 00.
Cotton-Yarns—Cotton yarns quiet and firm with little doing in retail lots. Prices are the wholesale prices of the local jobbers. No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 $ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 00; No. 2 do $6 80; No. 3 do $6 60; in sacks 90c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice Brands of No. 1 spring wheat flour $7 50@8 00; choice Minnesota do $8 00@8 25; red winter wheat flour $8 25@8 50; amber do $8 75@9 00; Straight flour $6 00; corn meal old $3 75; new $4 00; oat meal $7 75@8 00. Receipts of flour for the past week were 9,530 barrels, a decrease of over 2,000 barrels from the preceding week.
Feed—The market continues steady at about yesterday's prices. Receipts are slightly increased, being 2,223 bushels during the past week. We quote prime timothy hay $20 00@21 00 $ ton; No. 2 do, $16 00@17 00; mixed do $16 00@17 00; loose baled hay from store is quoted at $18 00@19 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $20 00@21 00.
Mill Feed—Bran is steady at $1 00@1 10 $ cwt; shorts at $1 00@1 10 $ cwt; middlings at $1 00@1 10 $ cwt; chop at $1 00@1 10 $ cwt; oil meal at $2 00@2 10 $ cwt. We note the sale of 1 car of bran at $1 00 per cwt, and 1 car of chop at $1 00 per cwt, both delivered into city.
Hay—Is quoted at 10c per pound in a jobbing way.
Nuts—Chestnuts are steadier at about $2 00@2 25 $ bushel, in round lots in a jobbing way at $2 50@2 75. Peanuts are moderately active in a jobbing way at 7½c per pound for fancy, and 6½c as to quality. Hickory nuts are quoted at $1 25@1 50 $ bushel.
Potatoes—Receipts have dwindled down to 1,219 bushels, and the season, for transactions in round lots on track, is practically closed. Small lots from store are readily sold at 60@65c $ bushel for prime peach-blows; medium grades 50@55c $ bushel.
Provisions—There is a liberal supply of turkeys in the market, and the warm weather is likely to affect the quality of them. We quote at 12@13c $ lb for turkeys; chickens are in somewhat better demand at 12@13c.
Fruits in Syrup—We quote: 2 lbs golden pump kins 2 25
2 lbs California..... 2 25
2 lbs Lawton blackberries..... $1 70@2 00
2 lbs blackberries..... 1 75@2 25
2 lbs red cherries..... 2 00
2 lbs blueberries..... 2 25@2 75
2 lbs small peas..... 2 25
2 lbs damsons..... 2 00
2 lbs peaches..... 2 50
2 lbs pears..... 2 60
2 lbs peaches..... 2 50
2 lbs Bartlett pears..... 2 75
2 lbs do do..... 2 00
2 lbs Bartlett pears..... 2 50
2 lbs do do..... 3 00
2 lbs pine apples..... 2 25@2 75
2 lbs raspberries..... 2 50
2 lbs strawberries..... 2 50
2 lbs white cherries..... 2 50
2 lbs green gages..... 2 75
2 lbs do light..... 2 50
2 lbs egg plums..... 2 75
2 lbs damsons..... 1 40
2 lbs white horse plums..... 1 50
2 lbs Yorkshire corn..... 2 00
2 lbs Baltimore corn..... 2 00
2 lbs Yorkshire corn..... 2 50
2 lbs Baltimore corn..... 2 25
2 lbs Lima beans..... 2 00
2 lbs Lima beans..... 2 50
2 lbs Wilson's..... 1 25
2 lbs green peas..... 2 00
2 lbs Yorkshire peas..... 2 50
2 lbs do light..... 2 25
2 lbs tomatoes..... 1 75
2 lbs chickens..... 2 25
2 lbs lobsters..... 3 00
2 lbs do do..... 3 15
Fish—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:
No. 1 carrs, mess..... Large do, $ 00 ...
No. 2 carrs, mess..... Medium do, 6 50
No. 1 mess do..... Small do, 5 00
Extra No. 1 bay..... No. 1 fine fish, $ bbl 6 50
Extra No. 1 bays..... 15 00 No. 2 do do 5 50
No. 1 bays..... 14 00 Lake herring, $ bbl 4 75
No. 2 bays..... 12 00 No. 1 do do 4 25
No. 2 bays..... 12 00 Labrador herring 6 50
No. 1 Shore..... 8 00 Scaled do 12 to box 15@16c
Hebrew codfish..... Boneless cod, $ lb 6½@7c
Codfish, $ lb..... 6 00 Pickerel, $ bbl 5 00
Tobacco—The market is firm, and prices are strongly upheld. Quotations are as follows:
Common leaf..... 8@9c Rough & Ready..... 35@40c
Medium leaf..... 10@12c Solace Pig..... 40@45c
Fine leaf..... 14@16c Fine cut..... 50@60c
Black Quarters..... 30@35c Cut and Dry..... 40@45c
Black Smoking..... 30@35c Black Sandies..... 40@45c
Twist leaf..... 30@35c Six Twist..... 45@50c
Natural Leaf..... 30@35c Solace Twist..... 50@60c
Virginia Cav..... 30@35c Penn a Seed..... 35@40c
Virginia Cav..... 30@35c Congress..... 40@45c
Fredericks..... 30@35c Seed & Havlin..... 40@45c
Brand Pounds, 10c $ lb; Havana..... 60@75c
Cassia—The market is weak and prices are nominally unchanged. Quotations are as follows: 20c $ lb cash or 21c at 4 months.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Apples—The market is well supplied, the stock being considerably in excess of the demand. Prices are unchanged, but holders of round lots prices have to be somewhat shaded. Receipts are somewhat decreased being 2,295 barrels for the past week. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 50@3 00 $ bbl for choice; $2 25@2 50 for prime; $2 00@2 25 for choice; $1 50@1 75 for fair to good; $1 00@1 25 for inferior as to quality. Hickory nuts are quoted at $1 25@1 50 $ bushel.
Butter—Choice butter is in fair demand and steady. The demand for extra choice rolls and the outside price for extra choice rolls medium and common butter is depressed, and is not obtainable over 17@20c $ lb.
Beeswax—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 25@28c $ lb for choice, the outside price for extra; dingier rolls medium and common butter is depressed, and is not obtainable over 17@20c $ lb.
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Butter—Choice butter is in fair demand and steady. We quote at 28@32c for choice, the outside price for extra; choice rolls medium and common butter is depressed, and is not obtainable over 17@20c $ lb.
Beeswax—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 25@28c $ lb for choice, the outside price for extra; dingier

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 57, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 2, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.23	44	67	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.11	57	52	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.01	52	73	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer 30.09 Highest thermom.....58
Mean thermom'r.....41 Lowest thermom.....42

GEO. H. ROSE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Committed for Larceny.

David Goggins was brought before the Deputy Mayor yesterday, on a charge of larceny preferred by William Hoen. It is alleged that about a month since the accused stole a silver watch from the prosecutor at Lafayette Hall. The watch claimed by Hoen was found on the person of Goggins, and he was committed for trial.

Pittsburgh Letter Carriers.

The letter carriers report as follows for the month of November:

Delivered—Mail letters, 189,632; mail postal cards, 13,442; drop letters, 27,914; drop postal cards, 10,102; registered letters, 958; newspapers, &c., 74,122.

Collected—Mail letters, 114,099; drop letters, 18,468; postal cards, 14,953; newspapers, &c., 12,962.

Last collection from letter boxes at 7 P. M.

The Howard-Lowry Investigation.

The Council committee investigating the charges of ex-water basin contractor Howard against mechanical engineer Lowry, met again yesterday afternoon, and after consumation and further examination of measurements, etc., decided to hold a final meeting on Tuesday next for the purpose of making up a report. So it is to be hoped that at least one of the investigations will now be brought to a conclusion.

Arrested In Johnstown.

Detective Sam'l Long received information yesterday that a man by the name of Robert Ott had been arrested in Johnstown under the supposition that he was "wanted" in Pittsburgh. The detective immediately telegraphed to hold the prisoner in charge of larceny. Ott is alleged stole two watches and $30 in money from P. Dillon, a market dealer, in whose employ he was. The larceny was committed on Tuesday last.

Terribly Beaten.

Last evening a man named Samuel Mercer, while passing along Park way, Allegheny, was accosted by two roughs, who attacked him with handy-billys, knocking him down and beating him on the head until he was senseless. The police arrested two men, giving their names as James Caskey and Wm. Graham, and locked them up to answer the charge of perpetrating the outrage. Mercer was also provided with quarters in the lock-up, and his wounds, which are very severe, dressed by a surgeon.

Fatal Accident

Coroner McCallin last evening held an inquest on the body of William Jamison who was almost instantly killed on Forty-third street at about five and a half o'clock. While driving a wagon toward the bridge Jamison fell off and his left leg was run over and broken. When he was picked up it was found that the unfortunate man had suffered the breaking of his neck and left arm by the fall. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased was forty-five years of age, a widower, and leaves six children. He was in the employ of C. T. Place tar dealer.

More Robberies on the South Side.

The Burglars continue operations on the South Side, but those cases on Tuesday night, so far reported do not show much success. Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning the boarding house of Mr. Keiser on Carson street, above twenty-eighth street was entered. The thieves got some clothes together for removal but were scared off.

The home of Mr. John Early foreman in Jones & Laughlins' foundry, situated on Sarah street, was also entered, but before the operators got up stairs they were discovered.

The same parties, probably, attempted to enter the house of Charles Taylor in Sankey's row, on Sarah street, by means of a ladder put to the second story window. They were discouraged and beat a hasty retreat.

A Boy Attempts Suicide

Last evening Officer McIntyre of the Allegheny police, saw a large and excited crowd at the river, near the foot of Madison avenue, and on inquiring as to the cause of the gathering, he found that a boy aged about ten years had attempted to drown himself, and was prevented from so doing by some of those who had been led by the excited manner to follow him to the river. Office McIntyre questioned the boy and learned that he had not returned promptly from school, and that his mother had threatened to whip him. The lad who was nervous and excited, said he was afraid his mother would kill him if he went home, and that he would rather drown himself than be beaten to death. The officer finally prevailed on the lad to go home by telling him to report his mother's conduct at the Mayor's office in case she should come down too heavily upon him.

Youthful Thieves.

Last evening between seven and eight o'clock, two boys of the ages of ten and eleven years were seen loitering about the door of Campbell's hat store, on Federal street. A crowd of small boys, who were attracted by their suspicious movements, saw one of them grab a cap that was hanging in the doorway and run away with it. The little detectives set up the cry of "stop thief," and started in pursuit, overtaking one of the young thieves in an alley and handing him over to officer Noble, by whom he was taken before the Mayor. He gave his name as Joseph McGowin, and said that he lived in Allegheny, near the Suspension bridge. He said his companion, escaped, lived on Webster avenue, Pittsburgh. The Mayor not crediting Josephs statement in regard to his place of residence, directed an officer to go home with him to ascertain if he was telling the truth. At this Joseph weakened and said that he lived on High street, this city. He was locked up for a hearing.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Wm. H. Klingensmith, of Greensburg, was, on motion of L. B. Duff, Esq., sworn and admitted to practice in this Court.

Goodyear & Dunvough vs. Thomas F. McClure, Phineas C. Morgan and Wm. A. Cobb. Attachments were issued for disobeying the subpoena of H. D. Gamble, Esq., master in the case.

In the case of W. J. Radcliffe, assignee of K. Britt & Sons, vs. Dr. David Hostetter, being an action in trover to recover the value of a lot of machinery, previously reported, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Jury trials having been concluded, the jurors in attendance were discharged.

The equity list will be taken up to-day.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George E. Reineman and Jos. K. Phillips, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Bankruptcy petition for discharge presented and order made for final hearing upon the same on the 21st inst. before Register Harper.

Lyman T. Stewart and Wm. B. Neill *et al.*, co-partners as the Titusville Savings Bank, and Joseph H. Holden and Wm. H. Abbott *et al.*, co-partners as the Citizens' Bank of Titusville. Petitions for the adjudication of the insolvents in bankruptcy having been filed, on motion of F. L. Seely, Esq., solicitor for petitioning debtor in each of the above stated cases, an order was granted on each of the said co-partners to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts on the petition presented Tuesday. The orders were made returnable on the 12th inst.

Ziegler, Bauer & Co., Westmoreland county, bankrupts. On petition of George F. Buff, of Lloyd, Huff & Co. *et al.*, judgment creditor, presenting rule granted on D. F. Heck, Esq., late Sheriff of Westmoreland county, James Borlin, assignee of said bankrupts, and R. M. Reed, purchaser at Sheriff's sale, to show cause why the injunctiongranted on the 16th and 27th of August 1870, should not be dissolved. Returnable on the 21st inst. at 10 A. M.

T. P. Sweet & Son vs. Steamboat Stella. In admiralty. On motion of D. T. Watson, Esq. Proctor for libellants, rule granted upon respondents to close the taking of testimony in thirty days after the service of the rule.

On motion of L. B. Duff, Esq., Wm. H. Klingensmith, Esq., of Greensburg, Pa., being duly qualified was sworn and admitted a member of the bar of this Court.

District Court—Full Bench.

The argument in the case of the Columbia Conduit Company vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is fully reported elsewhere.

The case of McKean vs. Elkins, Bly & Co. is still on trial.

In the case in which Mr. D. W. Lloyd was defendant, the action was not one for damages for illicit intercourse, as stated, but for damages caused by failing into an excavation. The names of two cases were unfortunately mixed up, and injustice unintentionally done to Mr. Lloyd, whose reputation is above reproach.]

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Samuel Brown was found guilty of assault and battery.

A *nolle prosi.* was allowed in the case of Lewis Raun, indicted for illegal liquor selling in the Fifteenth ward.

A similar order was made in the case of Matthias Echenlaub, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday.

Andrew Dalzell, indicted for cruelty to animals, was discharged, a *nolle prosequi* having been entered.

Jacob Gumber plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

The business of the term having been finished up the Court adjourned.

The argument list will be taken up to-day, and on Monday the December term, Judge Collier presiding, will begin.

THE PIPE LINE CONTEST.

THE ARGUMENT IN COURT.

Affidavits and Counter Affidavits.

SHARP WORDS BETWEEN COUNSEL.

A Prompt Decision Adverse to the Conduit Company.

The legal battle between the Columbia Conduit Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was renewed in the District Court, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White. The court room was filled with spectators most of them being gentlemen connected with the oil interests of the city.

Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell appeared as counsel for the Railroad Company, and Messrs. Marshall, Woods and Barton for the Conduit Company.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The Conduit Company, it is proper to remark, first claimed the right of eminent domain, under their charter, and that they could put their pipe line under the railroad tracks by filing the proper bond for payment of damages. The courts did not sustain them in this position. They then purchased a piece of ground, the Conduit Company claimed title to the bed of the run, and asked the Court to restrain the railroad company from threatened interference with them in laying their pipe on their own ground. The railroad company denied the title, and claimed that they had both title and possession, and that the proper course for the Conduit company was to bring an action in ejectment and make good their claim. While this question was pending undecided, the Conduit company took forcible possession and put their pipe down under the road. The Court then refused the injunction asked for, but a supplemental bill was filed by the conduit company, setting forth that they had taken actual and peaceable possession of their pipe down and in operation, and asking the Court to grant an injunction to restrain the railroad company from tearing up the pipe. The question, then, about to be argued, was, is the conduit company entitled to the relief and protection prayed for?

THE AFFIDAVITS.

The case was opened by Mr. Woods, who proceeded to read a number of affidavits—made by George E. Gordon, James Callahan, Richard Archer, George E. Stover and others, setting forth that the pipe had been laid under the railroad peaceably; that the Conduit men had resorted to no violence, and that the watchman of the Railroad Company, who had been stationed at the point to watch its interests, had not even resisted the movements of the Conduit men, but had quietly retired and allowed them to go on with their operations. They contained allegations to the effect that no injury had been occasioned to the railroad company, and one of the gentlemen made affidavit that he had sunk into the bed of the stream and had been unable to discover any traces of work done by the railroad company, or any other person or corporation, toward constructing a foundation or keeping one in repair, as had been alleged by the other side that they had done.

COUNTER AFFIDAVITS.

Mr. Dalzell then read a number of counter affidavits, of which the following are synopses:

Samuel Boyd, watchman at Power's run, deposed that he had instructions to keep all persons from trespassing upon the company's property at that point. During the night of November 27th there had been a force of six men on watch at that point; that when these men went off duty, at between five and six o'clock on the morning of the 28th, the deponent went on watch; that at about six o'clock, and before daylight, a large force of men, not far from one hundred, came down the run and went into the culvert under the railroad; certain parties came to deponent and said "the pipe line will have to be put through." Deponent replied that resistance he could, but was overpowered. The pipe was laid close to one of the railroad company's walls, and covered up with stones, logs, etc., the stones used having been taken from the railroad property. Deponent then went for assistance, and brought a foreman and six men, but the crowd was still in possession of the run, each man distinguished by a red badge, and many of them under the influence of liquor; they were armed with stones, clubs, hammers and various weapons. Upon the foreman and his men attempting to regain possession of the property, they were seized hold of, resisted, and threatened with personal violence. This deponent further sets forth that the allegation that the Columbia Conduit Company put down their pipe without hindrance was untrue; that they only carried it by force of numbers and by threats, and that resistance beyond what he offered would have endangered his personal safety.

A. M. McFeeters, foreman of the subdivision, also made deposition as to the forcible manner in which possession of the culvert was obtained, and held by the mob against the efforts of employees there. He also states that, in case of a rise in the stream, the obstruction will endanger the safety of the walls, to the imminent danger of the persons and property carried over the railroad.

Several other depositions were read, corroborating the statements above given.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

Mr. J. McC. Creighton, Superintendent of the West Penn Railroad Company, deposed that he had read the supplemental bill of the plaintiffs, and avers that the allegations therein contained are untrue, that it is not true that "the plaintiffs, since filing their original bill, have without hindrance by defendants, laid down their pipe in the bed of the run, without interfering with or injuring the property of the defendant." He then recites the facts as to the forcible manner in which possession was obtained, and avers that all subsequent efforts of the defendant's agents to remove the obstructions or to enter into the culvert for any purpose has been resisted by force and threat of violence, by a mob armed with clubs and other weapons. Great damage to the foundation walls is also alleged owing to the obstructions placed in the run; and the fact is averred that the bed of the run between the walls and the embankments, is the property of the defendant, and that its forcible seizure by plaintiffs is it violation of the act of April 16th 1838.

TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS.

An additional affidavit of A. N. McFeters was read setting forth that during Tuesday, December 1st, four hundred men continued at the run; that during the morning pick-handles were delivered to them by the wagon load, to be used as weapons that in large bands the men paraded among the railroad and township road, and through the adjoining country that liquor was used among them, and before the day was far spent the run was occupied by drunken, quarrelsome and uncontrollable mob. That they affixed a hose to the oil pipe and in their fury and malice threw oil under the railroad bridge and upon the township bridge to fire both the oil and set fire to the township bridge. That the culvert was then filled with oil, and that a spark from a passing locomotive might at any time result in destruction of the railroad at that point.

MR. MARSHALL'S ARGUMENT.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., then followed in a brief argument. He took the ground that, inasmuch as the title was in dispute, the Conduit Company was entitled to a preliminary injunction, until such time as the question of title was settled. He had never met with the act of Assembly referred to by Mr. Creighton in his affidavit, and denied that there was any act giving the Railroad Company the title they claimed. Whether the Conduit Company had a title, as claimed, then they were not amenable to the Court for what they had done. He was not in Court to defend any person or company in relation to the oil that had been thrown upon the railroad track, or upon the township bridge, there could be justification for such an act.

But admitting, as a possible claim, could be done to the railroad company, by putting a three inch pipe under its tracks, what has this Court should be of opinion that the railroad company had a monopoly of the oil carrying trade, from the oil regions to Pittsburgh, and should be protected in that monopoly. The question was one of great public importance, because oil had become an article of almost unlimited use, and lighted more dwellings to-day in the civilized world than were lighted by gas. The Conduit Company, in response to a great public necessity, proposed to carry crude oil to the refining centers at cheaper rates than those by rail, and unless the Railroad Company had a monopoly of this business, no possible harm could come to them by the putting of a pipe under their tracks.

All he asked was that the court should stay the hands of both parties until the question of title was finally settled. To refuse to do so would lead to irreparable injury and great multiplicity of suits, which it was the duty of a court of equity to prevent. [This is a mere outline of Mr. Marshall's argument.]

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT.

When Mr. Marshall concluded, Mr. Woods said he desired to present an additional affidavit in the interest of the Conduit Company, in order to answer allegations which they had not anticipated. He was about to read it, when Mr. Hampton objected, and said it was contrary to the rules of the court to admit the affidavit. The court said this was true, but nevertheless concluded to hear it.

NO DRUNKENNESS—NO DISORDER—NO OIL THROWN.

Mr. Woods then read an affidavit made by John H. McElroy, Superintendent of the Conduit Company, in which he states that he was present at Powers' run on Tuesday, from eleven A. M. to four o'clock P. M.; that the allegations that the plaintiff's agents were drunk, riotous or disorderly, were totally untrue; that there was no liquor on the ground, no disorder, and no threats made against anybody; that the allegation that any damage was threatened or could accrue to the railroad bridge or county bridge was untrue; that no oil was thrown upon the railroad track or township bridge; that the men there were all peaceable and orderly, and would trouble no one unless unlawfully attacked.

ARGUMENT OF MR. DALZELL.

John Dalzell, Esq., then followed on behalf of the railroad company. After citing numerous authorities and arguing in an able manner the points involved, he concluded as follows:

But under what head of equity jurisdiction has the plaintiffs any standing in court, to invoke the strong arm of the law? "To quiet title," says my learned friend on the other side. But he forgets that this court has already decided that the plaintiffs have no such title as would justify a court of equity in acting. He forgets that even in clear cases of right, the court always looks to the conduct of the party who makes the application, and will refuse to interfere, even in cases where it acknowledges a right, unless his conduct in the matter is free from blame.

This is, indeed, but the assertion of that most familiar of all principles, that he who seeks equity must do equity, that he who seeks the aid of a court of chancery must come with clean hands; and, it might well be added, with a pure heart.

Is this the position of the Columbia Conduit Company? Have they done equity? Are their hands clean? Why, sirs, they are here asking this court, a court of equity, to sustain them in the violation of law, and secure to them its fruits! Branded with the mark of Cain by every court to which they have appealed—and they have run the gauntlet of them all—they at last come here asking protection against us, after they had submitted themselves to your Honors, appealed to the law, they openly and flagrantly violated it. On Friday last, by means of the power of money—ill gotten gains,—aided by the poverty and starvation that stares idle men in the face, they gathered a band, more ragged than Falstaff's army, and secreting them in the valley of Power's run, on the morning of November 28th, previtated them, a hundred strong, and armed, on the solitary watchman guarding our property. They entered and took it by force, by violence and threats.

And this is the possession—the *legal* possession (God save the mark)—that they ask this Court, a court of equity, to enforce and protect! As well might the Court to grant an injunction to restrain the railroad company from tearing up the pipe. The question, then, about to be argued, was, is the conduit company entitled to the relief and protection prayed for?

Are the plaintiffs' hands clean? Suppose murder had been committed on that November morning before daybreak (and it would have been had it been necessary), upon whose hands would have been that stain? Not on those of the ignorant men who committed the violence, but on those of larger brain and better education, who planned this most infernal outrage. Each of our friends upon the other side, I would like to know, planned this campaign, and is responsible for the doctrine that a court of equity will protect a possession like this?

Your Honors are appealed to, to legalize an outrage? And at *this day, too*, when, of all times, the waters should run pure, when the spirit of the serpent is marked nearer home. In Eastern Pennsylvania the riots of the "Molly Maguires" hold in terror all law abiding, liberty-loving citizens, and foremost in our midst, these poor Italians, who were willing to earn their bread for less wages than some others, are shot down like dogs, and neither the civil nor the military dares arise to avenge their blood.

Last and worst of all, these plaintiffs, unable to convince the Court that the law is as they would have it, by force and violence and bloodshed, take the law in their own hands, and then ask the Court to protect them! "The law is not with us—down with the law!" is their motto. Will this Court approve and sanction such conduct? Will it fail to administer the merited rebuke? *Can* this Court, a court of equity, grant an injunction under such circumstances? Will violence and, such as this, or not? is the simple question. Its answer rests with the Court—and there we most confidently leave it.

[Upon the close of Mr. Dalzell's argument, Judge Ewing asked the counsel to be brief and not travel over ground already discussed, as the Court was familiar with the merits of the case. Mr. Hampton was about to follow Mr. Dalzell, but the Court desired to hear Mr. Woods first.]

MR. WOODS' ARGUMENT.

Mr. Woods began by remarking that the desire to hear him before hearing the conclusion of the other side was only natural to the Conduit Company. He then went on to state the position of the parties. They did not admit, in their original bill, that the Railroad Company were in possession, and the Conduit company out of possession. They claimed possession, and also claimed that they were prevented by the railroad company from entering upon their property. The Court did not decide, on Saturday, that the Conduit company had no title; but simply that they were not entitled to an injunction, because they did not have their pipe down. They had put the pipe down, without resistance and without violence, and now asked the Court to stay interference until the question of title was decided.

Judge Kirkpatrick—You allege title in yourselves in the former bill. I wasn't here then and am not familiar with the facts of the case. Well, now, hasn't the Court decided that you have no title; it must have done it.

Judge Ewing—Without saying what our opinions were in consultation, we certainly decided that you hadn't a clear title.

Judge White—The title was denied in too many important particulars.

Judge Kirkpatrick—A man has an absolute title. Can he not enjoin other parties from infringing on it?

Mr. Woods—This is not a question simply of title, but partly of possession.

Judge Kirkpatrick—Did the Court decide that you had or had not a title?

Judge White—When the facts are in dispute we must refuse an injunction.

Judge Kirkpatrick—I ask, could the Court have reached any other conclusion?

Mr. Woods—We have a legal title. The other side set up an adverse title, and we are in possession. We ask your Honors to keep them from driving us away.

Judge Kirkpatrick—But title which this Court considered was so uncertain that it refused to grant an injunction.

Mr. Woods—The proposition which I make is as plain to me as that two and two make four.

Mr. Woods then proceeded to argue that when a case is in doubt, the Court should take into consideration the public interests. He said that there were men in the oil regions and men in this city, who were determined that the pipe should go down.

Judge Kirkpatrick—I wish to say this: If the Conduit Company or the Railroad Company, or any other persons think that their interests will require the decision of this Court they are greatly mistaken.

Mr. Woods—Now another thing. I have been arguing this question as though it were merely a question between private parties.

Judge Ewing—That's just what it is, and the Conduit Company have all along been making the mistake, that this is not a private question.

Mr. Woods—The interests of the public are at stake, and they should be considered, and there numbers of decisions in support of this view.

Judge Kirkpatrick—But has not the Court already passed upon this question of title?

Mr. Woods—Your Honor persists in putting that question to me. I answer that I do not know what the Court decided. It merely rendered a decision without giving any reason for it.

Judge White—My own position is this These parties each claim the right and possession to this land. The material facts are disputed. This is the reason the injunction was refused. That was the position when this supplement was filed. When that was pending the Conduit Company took possession, by a high hand and with a strong force, and will this Court sustain them?

Mr. Woods desired to know what the Judge meant by the term "high hand?"

Judge White—It is not necessary that actual violence should have been used, and it is not denied that there was a very large force there—far more than was actually necessary to do the work.

Mr. Woods—The railroad company were not in *actual* possession.

Judge White—That is just the point before the Court.

Mr. Woods—We claim title, and have possession, and we want the Court to protect us in that possession.

THE INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Mr. Woods having concluded, Judge Ewing said: "Well, gentlemen, we are unanimously and very decidedly of the opinion that this is not a case for the granting of an injunction as asked for. The injunction is refused."

The large audience then quietly dispersed, and the result was discussed in the knots, for some time.

WILL THE RAILROAD COMPANY DO?

The question was repeatedly asked yesterday but no satisfactory answer was obtained. The Conduit Company are in possession and will not remove their pipe without compelled to do so by law. The railroad company cannot, after having denounced severely the Conduit Company for violation of law, tear up the pipe by force. Now, then, will the Conduit Company be dispossessed? Some say by action in ejectment—a very slow remedy, and one which would suit the Conduit company exactly. Others asserted that the Court would order the removal of the pipe from the bed of the run, but as yet no steps have been taken to legally oust the trespassers. If there is a way, the railroad lawyers will find it out.

A CONFERENCE.

A conference was held during the afternoon, between the counsel and others, representing both sides, in the hope that a compromise might be effected, but the conference resulted in just nothing at all—and so the matter stands.

PROF. LANGLEY, of the Allegheny Observatory, was in Boston last week.

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Monthly Reports—Home Physician Elected—A Suit Gained.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kincaid in the chair.

The report of Mr. Bullock, Superintendent of the Poor Farm, for November, was submitted and approved, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. in in Home Nov. 1	177	100	277
Admitted during month	37	20	57
	214	120	334
Discharged	2	7	9
Elopements	4	2	6
Deaths	4—10	0—9	4—19
Total in Home Nov. 30	204	111	315

Making an increase of thirty-eight during the month. During the month 717 meals were furnished tramps, and 310 lodgings were furnished.

REPORTS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. A. V. Chesstown, physician for the South Side district, reported ten patients under his treatment during the month, to whom he had paid 199 visits.

Dr. O. P. Brashear, physician for the Alms House, reported four deaths and five births during the month, and fifty-one patients under treatment at present.

Dr. Alex. McCandless, of the Second districts, reported eighteen patients during the month, and one hundred and sixty-nine visits.

Dr. George Purviance, of the First district, reported eleven office patients and one hundred and six visits.

The reports were all received and filed.

A number of bills, amounting to $4,845 21, were read and approved.

On motion, the Board decided to visit the City Treasurer relative to the last year's tax duplicate on the 10th inst.

The election of a physician to the Home, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Ward, deceased, was announced in order, and Dr. O. P. Brashear was elected.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.

The Secretary announced that he had received notice from the Prothonatary of the Supreme Court, that the case between the Board and the Directors of the County Home, had been decided in favor of the former. It will be remembered that this suit grew out of a demand of the Board of Guardians for a share of the Poor tax paid by the residents of the wards which became part of the city by the consolidation act. The demand was made on the ground that residents of those wards were entitled to and indeed enjoyed the advantages of the City Home. The amount at stake, together with the interest, will reach nearly $7,000.

The sub-committee reported in favor of retaining the services of the present engineer at the farm, until the next general election. The report was approved.

After the transaction of business of minor importance, the Board adjourned.

CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

Meeting of the Auditing Committee—Further Examination of Bids and Contracts.

The Auditing Committee appointed by the Court to examine and report on the accounts of the City Hall Commission, met again yesterday morning.

The committee proceeded to examine the plastering contract. The contract was awarded to Morris, who was the lowest bidder, on December 21st, 1870. Vouchers and receipts were then examined and found to be correct. A bill of extras, amounting to $677 90, allowed by Architect Kerr, was paid to Mr. Morris, making his total bill $14,577 90.

Next came the contract for painting, which was awarded to Messrs. Bassett & Brown. There were three bids below them.

Mr. Kerr explained: The parties who bid below Bassett & Brown were ruled out because they bid too low to do the work right. I had raised against them. My estimate was $6,500. The whole amount paid the firm was $7,041, but this included articles used in the furnishment of the various offices in the building.

The bills and vouchers were examined and found to be correct.

Next following in order named, the contracts for tin roofing and slate roofing, were examined.

For the tin roofing contract the proposals were as follows: John H. McElroy, $2,085; H. Addler, $2,000; Kim & Schwartz, $1,478. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Kim & Schwartz.

The slate roofing contract for slating the dome was examined, the bids being as follows: J. S. Newcomb, $1,000 per slate, $707 25; Aiken & Co., Lehigh slate, $858.

The contract was awarded to Aiken & Co., Mr. Kerr testified, because they were the best bidders. Newmyer kept inferior slaters; he was merely a dealer in slate. We wanted practical men. The Commissioners accepted my advice.

The vouchers of these two contracts were examined and found to be correct.

The Board continued in session for some time, but nothing of special importance was done.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Action of the Humane Society—Active Measures to be Taken.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Humane Society, held this day, a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing Zadok Street, Superintendent of the society, to take measures for the arrest, conviction and punishment, according to law, of all persons discovered overloading, overdriving or needlessly oppressing dumb animals, or confining them in cars, vehicles, pens or pounds, unless they are fed with good, sound and wholesome food, and furnished with pure water, sufficient to satisfy their wants, at least twice at suitable intervals within the twenty-four hours, while thus confined; also, to prosecute parties tying the legs of animals together and carrying or hauling them in an inhuman manner, or in any way visiting barbarous treatment upon them.

From the record

JNO. S. RITENOUR, Secretary.
December 2, 1872.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BEN. RAMAGE was fined five dollars and costs by Mayor Fleming, for interfering with an officer.

MAYOR FLEMING yesterday morning furnished ten moreable-bodied coopers to the workshops at Claremont. Ninety days each.

ALDERMAN MARK DONLEY is doing a good business in the Twenty-fourth ward. He makes it warm for law breakers over there.

IT is said that Colonel Bayne will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district for the unexpired term of Judge McDonald's.

THE Allegheny Library circulated 3,796 volumes during November. During the the month 75 new books were placed on the shelves.

THE Pittsburgh Forge and Iron mill, which shut down about two weeks ago on account of the breaking of a bed plate, started again yesterday morning.

A HORSE and baroueche belonging to Mr. Hanson, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, was stolen from the front of Dr. Scovell's church, Wood street, last evening.

CON-DIT (not con-do-it) is the way they pronounce it in Court. According to Webster and Judge Kirkpatrick, you might as well say bis-kwu-it for biscuit (bis-kit) as say con-do-it.

THE "call" for Alderman Bailie to be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district contains more than a sufficient number of names to elect him—"provided always," etc.

LAST night, we are informed, Mr. J. H. Johnson, of the Great Western Gun Works, presented to Mr. Guscetti, wife, Miss Nellie Brown, his sister-in-law, and to Mr. Nardi, four beautiful revolvers, "in token of his admiration for their heroism at the battle of Armstrong station."

HERMAN LANG came out of the Workhouse yesterday, where he had concluded a term of thirty days for beating his wife, and last evening he was in the Allegheny lock-up charged with a repetition of the offense. He will probably wield the adze and the drawing knife at Claremont for another and a longer term.

THE excursion train to Tarentum on next Monday on the West Penn Road, which will be run for the accommodation of those who desire to witness the flag presentation by the Temperance Alliance of this city, will leave the depot in Allegheny at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, and will return at fifteen minutes past ten at night.

THE annual election of officers of McKinley Lodge, No. 318, A. Y. M., was held last Tuesday evening, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the positions designated: W. M., Mr. Joseph H. Elliott; S. W., Mr. Wm. Coates; J. W., Mr. Chas. Dollinger; Secretary, Mr. Geo. C. Johnston; Treasurer, Mr. Nathan Graham; Trustees, Messrs. Alfred Black, John A. Myler and John K. Brown.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime

will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this wholesome beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste or change the character of the cider in the least degree, and its use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail by

McCLARREN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 8 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and Importers of pure drugs, chemicals, trusses, braces, French and English perfumery and soaps, Saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, best English hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and Scotch nice and Dublin pepper, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

Attempted Robbery.

Jack Havey, a wealthy citizen of the "Bull Run" district, was found by Officer Duane, about one o'clock this morning, at the corner of High street and Webster avenue, lying upon the ground insensible. The officer took charge of Mr. Havey and conveyed him to the Central Station House, where it was found he had been struck on the head with a slung-shot or billy. It is more than probable that Havey was assaulted for the purpose of robbery.

Educational.

We take pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to the advertisement of the Allegheny Writing Academy, which appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. W. W. McClelland, the principal, is widely known as one of the finest penmen in the country, and has on several occasions received the most flattering notices from the press, called forth by his masterly achievements in his profession. His tribute to Sir Knight Frank Peak, of Allegheny Commandery K. T., No. 35, elicited the admiration of all who noticed it while on exhibition. Many other splendid specimens of his penmanship which have attracted the attention of passers by while exposed in the window of George Crawford & Co.'s jewelry store, might be cited if anything was needed to convince the reader of Mr. McClelland's skill as a penman. So far as his knowledge of teaching is concerned we might adduce the testimonials of the most competent judges of either city, did we deem it necessary, but we think the following from Professor Alexander Cowley, of the Iron City College, should suffice: "He (McClelland) can both teach and write so as to give satisfaction in any position he may assume." Special attention is given at the Academy on Saturdays to instructing the teachers' class. Mr. McClelland is prepared to execute emblems and engross resolutions for all orders having an existence in the United States. The Academy is located in the Girard Bank Block, Federal street, Allegheny.

Beautiful Boxes

for Holiday gifts, at Kinder Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Elegant Suits.

Mr. B. Teigel, No. 53 Smithfield street, the well known and deservedly popular merchant tailor, is daily receiving out from his establishment those elegant suits for which he has established such an enviable reputation. His stock which is replenished weekly from the Eastern markets, is universally acknowledged to be superior to any in the city, and his prices are made to suit the times. It is unnecessary to call attention in these columns to the style of workmanship and the fine fits which characterize all clothing manufactured by him.

Christmas Tree Trimmings.

Immense and varied assortment at Kinder Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Where to Buy Clothing.

Gentlemen are interested in knowing where they can purchase fashionably made garments at reasonable prices, and we therefore take pleasure in directing their attention to the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street. The goods sold at this house are of the best quality, manufactured in the best and latest style. The stock includes coats, vests, pants, overcoats and suits, and is extensive and varied to meet the tastes of all. We advise those who wish to purchase clothing to examine the stock at the Boston Clothing House.

Fancy Baskets

for Holiday presents, at Kinder Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Business Property at Auction.

Public attention is invited to the advertisement under the head of auction sales, of the public sale of the premises No. 70 Federal street, Allegheny, which takes place this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The property, which is fully described in the advertisement referred to, is eligibly located and admirably adapted for a stand for almost any branch of mercantile business. Messrs. James W. Drape & Co., No. 415 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, are the auctioneers, and any further information can be procured by personal application to them.

Grand Opening

of Holiday goods this week at Kinder Blair's, Nos. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny city.

A Word to Parents.

Nothing in the world will please your boy better for a holiday present than a suit of P. F. Randolph's fine clothing. In this store will be found the largest stock and the greatest variety of styles on exhibition or sale any where in the city. Boys' clothing for all ages and persons in any circumstances from the poorest to the richest will find garments befitting their condition in life. Prices are entirely reasonable throughout and satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases. Mr. Randolph's fine clothing emporium is located at No. 87 Smithfield street.

Mothers

do not let your darlings suffer with the whooping cough, if you have a remedy so near at hand. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and the little sufferers will soon find relief. Price, 25 cents.

A Rare Opportunity.

Mr. J. R. Cushing, No. 196 Penn avenue, has received a very large consignment of furniture from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Henkel, Philadelphia, which is now on exhibition at his warerooms, and which will be offered at public auction on Friday morning next. Catalogues are now ready for distribution. The stock consists of elegant parlor suits, upholstered in silk, satin, plush, brocatelle and terry; chamber, hall and library furniture in a great variety of styles and patterns—in fact, every description of first-class furniture. The well known and wide-spread reputation of this house is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of goods offered on this occasion. Among the articles upon the catalogue are many things suitable for holiday presents. The sale will positively take place on Friday, December 4th, and the rare opportunity to purchase such furniture at nominal prices should not be neglected by our citizens. Call and examine the articles and make your selections before the day of sale.

$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. d1

The Lovers of Art

will be delighted to learn that Messrs. J. J. Gillespie & Co. will have their annual auction sale of paintings, at their extensive art gallery on Wood street, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of the present month. They have a fine collection on hand, some of the paintings being the work of artists of well known reputation. This will be the second annual sale, and those who are looking about for suitable presents for the holidays should not fail to examine the choice collection.

Before You Leave

your order for a supper for a wedding party or banquet, consult R. Hair, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny City. His facilities for meeting your requirements are unsurpassed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

EVANSVILLE, December 2.—Weather clear; mercury 42 to 50. River rises 2 feet 2 inches; with 8 feet on gauges. Port list: Departed—Mary Body, Messenger; Sandy, Laura L. Davis, Express; Grey Eagle, Dick Johnson and Arkansas Belle. Up—Rudolph and Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—Arrived—none. Departed—Lewis, New Orleans; Utah, Memphis; St. Luke, Vicksburg; Arrow, Cairo. Sunday. The gorge at Kinswick still holds, but can't last long. Weather cloudy and very mild. Snow and ice will all disappear very soon.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—River on a stand, with 7 feet 7 inches in the canal. Arrived—Cora, from Cincinnati. Departed—Fleetwood, for Cincinnati; Shannon, Cairo. Departed—Mary Houston, New Orleans; Charley Boyce, Pomeroy;